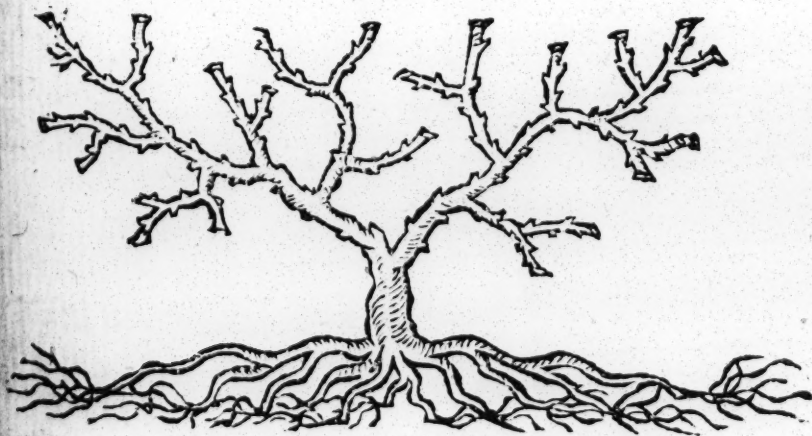


The Orchard, and the Garden:
CONTAINING CER-
taine necessarie, secret, and ordi-
narie knowledges in Grafting and
Gardening.

Wherein are described sundrie waies to
graffe, and diuerse proper new plots for
the Garden.

Gathered from the Dutch and French.

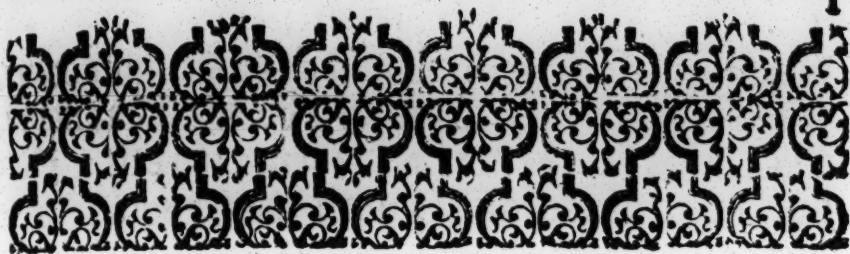
Also to know the time and season, when it is good
to sovv and replant all manner
of Seedes.



L O N D O N,
Printed by Adam Islip.

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Here follow certaine common instructions, *how the stumpe must be chosen*, whereupon you will graffe or plant.



Euerie diligent houlholder who will plant, should chuse thereto a conuenient place, to the end that the wild beast chaw not, nor paire the plantes, or if they be young, wholly eate in peeces, which to auoyd, is needfull to be in a towne or closed orchard, where there bee not too much shadowes, wherein be a sweet ground well muckt, tilled and turned.

Euerie plant will haue foure things.

First moistnesse, so that the seedes or stumpe be moist or greene.

Secondly a conuenient place, which hath such earth as will lightly be rubbed to powder, and that the sunne may come to it: for where there is filthie loame, a leane ground, or sandie, or drie, burnd, or salt ground, there is nothing good to bee planted, to haue anie continuance: *Neuerthelesse where the*
ground

ground is lean, there you must giue him moze dung. In a fat ground not so much. You must take heede, that the ground be not too moist nor too drie. You must not mucke the trees with hogs dung.

Thirdly, A mediate water or nourishing moistnes, therfore be those orchards best which are scitu-ated between two waters, for those that are placed by a water side, remaine still yoong and fruitfull, and haue commonly the barke smother and thinner than the others. And those trees are more fruitfull than others which are planted in a valley, or in the lower part of a deepe hill: for from those hils may come to them nourishment and moistnesse, and the ground which is so scituated, is much fruitfull: but hee that cannot get for his trees such a ground, must with all diligence seeke, if he may bring to his trees a little spring or pond, of which the trees may sometimes finde some reuiuing, and if you may not haue any of those, and haue a garden, who by it self is naught: the trees will grow with thicke rootes, which hindereth the growing of them, and dyeth them at length.

Fourthly, The aire is required, which must be agreable to them, and of complexion to beare, for there be some trees that doe prosper in all aires: to wit, apple and pear, cherrie and plumtrees. Some will haue a cold aire, to wit chesse-nut trees: and some a very warme aire, as the palme and pepper-trees: therefore they be rare with vs. That plant which hath these foure things shall prosper: and if they want one or moze of these foure things, they will decay and their prospering perishe.

At what time trees ought to be planted and set.

All kind of trees may bee planted, transported, and cut in March, but it is better they be turned in October, for then the frost hurteth them not so much as at other times: for learned men say, that in drie towne and warme countries they plant in October or November, and that in moist towne and cold vallies they plant in Februarie or March: in none other time may you plant or graffe. When you will plant or set againe wild stumpes, if there be anie thing broken at the roote, cut it off. Euerie plant must be set two foot one from another, or at the least one foote, especially when they should beare strong fruits: likewise when thou wilt set strong seeds, as nuts, almonds, and peaches. When a man will plant two stumpes, so must they be of two yeare old, except the vine.

These thinges you must understand of those plants or stumpes which are planted with rootes.

How the stumpes and plantes must be prepared and dressed, which you will plant.

The plant or sprout you must cut round about, so that you leaue the berie end of it, and put it then into a hole: but if the stumpe be great, cut it cleane off, and then put onely the vndermost part into a hole, long or short as you will: but if you find two stumpes growen together, you may cut the lesser away. And aboue all thinges you must take heede that the sprout growe vp right, and if it will not,

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you must constrain it, and tie it to a stick.

Here follow certaine instructions how the trees
must be kept, and how you must
labour them.

Some trees will haue a fat ground, as figge trees
and mulberrie trees; and some leane ground,
but all trees be in that point equall, that they will
haue in the top drie ground, and in the bottome
moist earth.

2 In haruest you must vncover the rootes of the
trees so deepe, that they may partly be secne, and lay
dung vpon them, which dung must be dissolued of
raine in the ground, that it may come to the rootes,
which mucking giueth good encrease to the rootes.

3 If the ground wherein the trees stand bee too
sandie, then mixe among it faire and new lome: and
if it be too lomie then mixe amongst it sand in place
of mucke, the which you must not only doe hard by
the tree, but also foure or fve foote off from it round
about the tree, according as the tree is in bignes, or
that the rootes are large and great.

Such diligence giueth to the trees great helpe,
for their nourishment and strength is thereby renew-
ed. Hereafter you shall vnderstand, whereby to
know the fruitfull soile.

4 In the fat ground the stumpe wherupon you
will graffe, must be left long, but in leane ground
short.

5 The plants of trees from their youth, till
thre years must not be cut nor shzed, but they may
be transported, and if they be too weake you may
prick

prick sticks next vnto them.

6 Diligēt regard must be taken, that no sprouts spring out of the stumpe, which might take the nourishment from the tree sprouts, and those boughes which spring from the root of the tree, at the first planting.

7 When thou perceiuest the yooing trees to waxe weake, then vncouer the rootes and put o-ther fresh ground to them.

8 If the ground be neither too soft nor too hard, then may you chuse all kind of stumps (in February) for to plant, when the greene iuice is dispersed in the barke, but when the ground is too hard, then the sweat holes or pores of the root do remaine closed and stopped, so that they cannot draw to them their nourishment: such hardnesse of the ground or earth, hindereth the aire, and moistnesse which commeth from beneath vpward, for it cannot be pearced of the soft sprouts, with the small heat which is beneath, therefore you must come to helpe them with a spade, for with a plough you wil neuer come to an end, because of the root.

9 There is great Diligence to bee taken for preserving of the trees, when they beginne to grow great, to scrape from the bark all rudenesse, which is done, when you take from them all superfluitie, and sprouts which come out of the tree. You may cut them in February.

10 It is good for the trees to mucke them often, and moderatlie to water their roots.

Also to cleaue the rootes, and lay stones into them, to the end they may reuiue againe, of the drynesse which they haue suffered, or of the barrennes
of

of the ground, or when the yong planted trees for the great heat will perishe. Also when immoderate heat is, then you must helpe them with turning of the ground, and with watering, but the water wherewith you should water them, must not be altogether fresh, nor cold, or newlie drawn out of a spring: but out of a ditch, pond, or well, or any other foule ditch water, or with spring water, which hath stand long in the sunne, or put a little dung in the water, and stir it once or twice well about, and the water will bee fat, wherewith water your Trees. You may also keepe them with shadows and straw from the heat: or els put (in great heat) fat greene hearbs at the stumpe, tempered with lome: some annoint the stumpe (toward the South, or Mid-day) with chalc, some with oile, or with any other ointment that cooleth.

II When you would transpose a plant, or haue wild stumps digged out to plant again, then marke the part which standeth towardes the South or Mid-day, and put it so againe when you graffe it,

How to keepe plants, stumps, or trees, from the wild beastes, that they hurt them not.

V Here the path of the beast is free and remedlesse, there must be put poles, and with thornes the same yong trees must be inclosed,

That the Deares spoile them not.

Take the pisse of a Deare and annoint the Tree therewith.

That

That the Hares doe not hurt them.

Spit in thy hand, and annoint the sprouts there-
with, and no Hare will hurt them.

Here follow some instructions of graffing.



First you must know that imping, graf-
sing, and setting, is all one thing.

The imping sprouts must be yong
and new with great bodies, and ma-
nie eyes : for where many and great
buds be, that is a token, that is of a strong fruit.

² The imping sprouts must be broken off at the
sunne rising, although that those of the other side
broken off grow likewise : yet those of the other side

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are most naturall and temperate of heate : Some countreies be more cold, that if you in cutting of the sprouts turne them vpside downe, that they will neuer grow right, but be crooked.

3 All graffing and imping is done by putting one into another by a fast binding, that the little sprout may spread his boughes to the stumpe or tree, wherein it is graffed, that so it may become one tree.

4ouer young impses (which are so weake that they will breake before they bee put into the earth, or into the stumpe) are naught, and therefore they may not be imped or set.

5 When you impe vpon a house, or fruit tree, the fruit will be far better : But if you cut off a Garden tree a branche ; and impe into it one of his owne sprouts, it will bring forth fruite of another tast, forme and bignesse : for imping maketh all the diuersities in peares, apples, and other fruits.

6 It is farre better to impe low in the stumpe than in the top in the high branches : yet neuertheless if you will make of wilde apple trees garden trees, you may impe them vpon the top.

7 In great trees which haue a great barked, it is not so good to impe : for they take not to them so easily the vaines of the rootes which grow out of the young sprouts, because of her hardnesse, and especially when the imping sprouts are too weake, wherefore they which graffe trees must seeke small and young stumps, wherein they find much liquor and little hardnesse, and which may endure the binding.

8 It is best imping or graffing when the liquor is in the barked, if you haue a great tree vpon the
which

which you would impe, and hath manie branches, you may cut them all off, and impe into the stumps all kind of boughes, such as you please: but if the tree be ouer old, so that her boughes be roncled, and her moistnes consumed, then cut the tree cleane off, and let the stumpe stand a whole yeare: afterward take the sprouts which are sprong out of that stumpe, and graffe them, and cast the others away. Such a stumpe is like to beare, and therefore nourish as manie sprouts as you please: but if it be a wild stumpe, graffe garden sprouts vpon it.

9 If you graffe a sprout or bough vpon a Hawthorne tree, that same bough will grow great, and the stumpe will remaine small, therefore he that will impe vpon such a tree, see he cut it off by the root, then will the impled sprout and the stumpe grow all of one thicknesse: but you must haue still regard that you impe kind vpon kind, as apples vpon apples, pearces vpon pearces: for hee that graffeth strange vpon strange, as pearces vpon apples, and apples on pearces, and such like, although it be done often for pleasures sake, yet will it not last: for the natural nourishment is so that it will hardlie nourish a strange kind of fruit.

10 The tree which is grafted in februarye, in his fruits grow no woormes nor maggets.

11 When the imping sprouts begin to prosper, and wil not grow straight and leuell, then you must constrainethem perforce, that they may grow orderly. Furthermore you must haue a care to keepe the prospering sprouts well with sticke from the wind, if they stand any thing high, and especially when they haue stood a yeare or two, and where they

they are pricked in the stumpe, it is most needfull as shall after appeare. And because there be many and diuers waies to graffe and know how wild stumps and trees are to be made garden trees: we thought it good to set some of them here downe.

Diuerse fashions and waies of graffing
there be.

HE that will extraordinarily graffe all manner of trees, he must know that the more one tree is liker another, the better it will prosper.

The first sort of graffing is, when the sprout is pricked betweene the barke and the wood of the stumpe, which must bee done in May, or Aprill, when the barke may easily bee loosed from the tree, and is done after this sort.

First take a stumpe or tree, and cut him off with a sharpe Saw, knife, or such like instrument, where he is smoothest and clearest, and full of iuice, and polish the place with the barke of the same tree which was cut off. Afterward tie the stumpe with a peece of barke, and then pricke a hole betweene the barke of the tree with a prick of bone, elder wood, or iron, so that it cleane not, and then put in the place of the pricke, the sprout, which you must haue broken off a plaine and euen tree, of a good kinde, and one yeare old, which you shall know by this: euery branch haue runckled knots like the ioynt of a mans finger, cut it at one side vnder the knot, so that you touch not the heart of the Tree: and at the other side, you must softly lose the barke that the sprout may ioyne verie close to the stumpe

stump, then pull out the pricke, and take the sprout and turne the green barke to the bark of the stump, so that it may stand streight.

The sprout may be foure or fve fingers, or eight at the most, high aboue the stump.

Of this sort of imping, you may set two, three, or more, according to the bignesse of the stump, or as he can beare, provided alwaies that they stand at the least the length of a finger one from another.

Afterward tie it fast (with barke) together, and put ouer it good mucke, and tie ouer it a cloath, that no raine, or aire, may come betweene it and hurt it. This sort of imping is commonly vsed in stumps, which are great and old trees, whose barke is thick and strong, as apple trees, pear trees, cherrie trees, and willow trees, on which are impd oftentimes apples, also on fig trees, and chestnut trees.

Such grafting is also done in high stumps, and branches, which be great, but they must be well kept from the wind, that it do not breake them.

After this sort you may graft manie sortes and kindes of peares vpon one tree, but if you bring peares vpon apples, or apples vpon peares stumps, it will not last long, as afoze is said.

The first way of grafting prospereth best, and hath a good continuance, there be many other sorts of grafting, as followeth.

Another way of grafting is, when the stumps are clouen, and the sprouts afterwards are put in, the which doe as followeth.

Take a young tree which is scant of the bignesse of a finger, and cut it smooth and euen, and cleane it in the middell, then take the sprout which you will impe, and cut it three square, and at the one side leane the barke vncut, and then turne the same barke outward at the sumpe, and tie it fast as I haue taught, that the wind nor raine hurt him not.

Otherwise.

When the sumpe is vncouerd & cleane burnisht at the soft place, then tie him fast, that he cleane no further than to the length of your sprout, which you must graffe vpon him, and then leaue the prick in it, then make your sprout pointed like a prick, so that the middle be not touched, then put it into the cleft hauing clenled the hole first with the point of a knife, so that one bark may touch the other, and outward one wood another, to the end the moister may haue the more easie his course, then pull out the pricke, and that which remaines open and bare betweene the cleft and the sprout, that binde well euery where with the barke of the tree, or with hard prelling with a little sand, or with dung of an oxe, or with ware, or with a linnen cloth washed in ware, that no raine, wind, or woodemes may hurt it. This helpeth much to keepe the moistnesse in, which cometh from the roote, that it cannot breake out, but nourisbeth the better the new plant: but when the stumps are great, they be cleaued after two waies. The first is that you cut or cleane the tree with a knife at one side only, til vnto the heart, and that you graft

graft into it, but one sprout. The other is, that you cleave it all ouer, and that you pricke or graft on euerie side one sprout, or one alone, and leaue the other side without.

When the stumpe is but a little bigger, then the sprout must necessarilie be clouen in two, and you must graft but one sprout into it, as is said in the beginning.

This cleauing may bee doone in Februarie, March, and Aprill, then it is good to cut them before they be greene, for to keepe them the better, vnder the ground, in cold or moist places.

The third way of grafting.

This sort of grafting is verie subtil, wittie, and readie, and is done as followeth.

Goe to a smooth apple or peare tree, in Aprill, when the trees get liqour, and seeke a bzaunche which hath greene eies, and see that the same bee lesse than your little finger, and teare it from the tree, and where you see that the greene sprouts will come off, there cut them off wholly, and cleanse the middle thereof, that the little red at the wood may turne about, and draw it not off, vntil you come vnto another good peare or apple tree, and seeke there another bzaunch of the same bignesse that the other was, and cut it off, and take from it likewise the red, as farre as you will put them againe, and looke where the bzaunches ioyne, that they may well sit together vpon the top, and tie the same place gently and well with a little barke, behind and before, that the water may not hurt them, and in the first
peare

yeare it bringeth forth leaues and braunches, in the second flowers, which you may breake off, for the sprout is yet too tender, so that it may beare no fruit, and in the third yeare it bringeth flowers and fruit, and by this meanes you may graft diuers kindes of pearces and apples vpon one tree. I haue likewise set such sprouts vpon wilde stumpes, and they haue prospered.

The fourth way of grafting is.

How buddes are transported and bound vpon another tree, like as a plaister is tied to a mans bodie, this sort of grafting is called in Latine Emplastrum. We read of such a sort of grafting which is called in latin Abducellum, and it is much like vnto this sort, wherefore we will only speake of it, and is done after this sort.

When you see vpon a great fruitfull bough, a bud which will prosper without doubt, and wouldst faine plant it vpon another tree, take a sharpe knife, and lift the bark vp two fingers breadth, that the bud be not hurt, then goe to another tree, vpon the which you will graft, and cut into a conuenient place, a like hole into the bark, and put the same bud with the barke into it, and tie it with dung or with a clout which hath lien in a dunghill ouer the cut, that it may bee kept from the outward damage of weather, and for an especiall nourishment and keeping of the inner iuice: then cut off the braunches round about it, that the mother may the better nourish the new scion: within twenty daies after take away the band, so that you see that the strange bud hath

hath prospered and ioined himselfe with the tree. This may be done in March when the bark cometh easily from the tree. Also in April, May, and June, and yet she prospereth both before and after a time, when you may conueniently find such buds.

This sort of planting prospereth best in a willow tree or such like, which is pierced through, and is done after this sort.

The fifth way.

When you pierce a willow stick with a sharp piercer, see that betweene euery hole bee left the space of one foot, and picke therein branches a litle scraped, and put the sticke into a ditch, so that the branches stand vpright, and one part of the stick must remaine ouer the earth; and within a yeare after take it out of the ditch, and cut the sticke asunder, so find you the branches full of roots, and put euerie one into a hole in the ground, and it would not be hurtfull that the holes were stopped with lome, or with waxe.

Some doe take in March a fresh beech-tree, which is of a mans thickeesse, and pearce him ouerthwart with maine and great holes and small holes til vnto the lowermost bark, or quite through: then take sprouts or boughes, which be as big and small, that they may fit into the holes: and when you will put them into the Beech slumpe, you must scrape the vppermost barke off, vntil the greene and no further: then the bough must remaine into the beech, the sprouts must stand a foot or somewhat lesse asunder; then keepe your beech slump with the
L
sprouts

Sprouts in a fresh ground, and skant a foote deepe, you must first maime the sprouts, that they may not flourish, then the next March ensuing, dig it out with the sprouts, and cut it asunder with a Saw, and euery blocke which is cut off with his branch, you must set in a fresh ground, and so they wil bring forth the fruit the same yeare.

The sixt way.

This way teacheth how to graffe, that they may bring forth fruit the first yeare, the which doe as followeth.

Make an old stumpe of what kind soeuer it be, the vppermost bark til to the lower green bark, a span long or somewhat lesse, which doe in haruest in the wane of the moone, and annoint it with Oxe dung and earth, and tie it with bark, and after in March when trees are transposed from one place to another, then cut the same branch from the tree, and put it into the ground, and it will bring fruit the same yeare. I haue scene that one hath prickt Sticks on Allhallow eue, in the earth, and hath pulled them out againe vpon Christmas eue, and put boughes in the holes, and they haue prospered and come out.

The seventh.

Pierce the top of a stump, which is not ouer small, and draw a bark through it, and maime it with a knife as far as it standeth on the top, and in eight daies after poure water vpon it, that the top of the stumpe may close. This must be done in haruest,

and in the March following cut it off from the tree, and bruse the top, and put it with the same earth in another ground.

The eight way.

VVill you graffe a tree, that the fruit be without stones. Take a sprout and graffe it into a great stumpe, with the thicker and lower part of the sprout, then take the vpper or thinner end of the sprout, and cut it also fit to be grafted, and turn it downward and graffe it into the said stumpe; and when the sprout of both sides prospereth, cut it in the midst asunder, so that which is growen right vpperward with the tree, the fruit of it hath stones, but that which was the top of the sprout that groweth contrarie, bringeth forth fruit without stones. And if so be the turned sprout prosper, you must breake off the other, to the end that the turned sprout doe not perish, which you may trie after this sort: for oftentimes it cometh and prospereth, and manie times it is perished and spoiled.

How Cherries are to be grafted, that they may come without stones.

WVill you make that Cherries growe without stones: pare a litle Cherrie tree of one yeare old at the stumpe, and cleave it asunder from the top to the roote, which doe in May, and make an Iron fit to draw the heart or marrow from both sides of the tree; then tie it fast together and annoint it with Oredung or lome, and within a yeare after, when

it is grovone and healed goe to another little tree which is of the same kinde, and which hath not yet brought fruit, and graffe that same on the little tree, so shall that same tree bring his fruit without stones.

How a Vine is to be planted vpon a cherry-tree.

PLant a Vine-tree next vnto a Cherrie tree, and when it groweth high, then pierce a hole into the Cherrie tree right aboue it, that the hole be no bigger than the Vine is thicke, & pare the vpper barke of the vine branch till vnto the greene, so farre as it must go through the tree, & looke well to it that the branch of the Vine bee not bruscd and well annointed. You must not suffer any sprouts to come out of the Vine from the ground vp, but vnto the tree only, that which commeth out of the other side, let that same grow and bring fruit. Then the next March following, if the vine prosper and grow fast into the tree, then cut the Vine from the tree off, and annoint the place with diligence, and it will bring fruit.

How a grape of a Vine may be brought into a glasse.

WIll you make that a grape grow into a narrow glasse: take the glasse before the grape cast her bloud, or while she is little, and put her into the glasse, and she will ripen in the glasse.

To graffe Medlers on a Peare-tree.

If you graffe a branche of a Medler vpon a Peare tree, the Medlers will be sweete and durable,

durable, so that you may keepe them longer than otherwise.

How apples or other fruits may
be made red.

If you will graft vpon a wild stumpe, put the
sprouts in pikes blood, and then graft them and
the fruit will be red.

Otherwise.

Take an apple bzaunch and graft it vpon an alder
stumpe, and the apples will be red. Likewise if you
graft them vpon cherry trees.

Of the Quince tree.

The Quince tree cometh not of any grafting, but
you must plucke him out by the roots, and plant
him againe into a good ground or earth.

Otherwise.

The Quince tree requireth a drie & sweet ground,
and he prospereth therein.

How to make that Quinces be-
come great.

Take a bzaunch of a Quince tree when it hath
cast his blood where a Quince groweth at, and
put it into a pot, and set it into the ground, and let
the

the quince grow in it, and it will be verie great.

And if you wil shew some cunning therewith, cause to be made a pot, which hath a mans face in the bottome of it, or anie other picture whatsoeuer, and when the quinces haue blossomed, then bow the bzanch, and put the quince into the pot, and she will grow very bigge, in the shape of a man, which may also be done in poinpons, mellons, cucumbers, and other earthly fruits.

The conclusion of grafting.

Out of all the forewritten causes (Gentle reader) is euidently shewen that although euery planting or grafting, be better from like to like, and from kinde to kinde, yet neuerthelesse it agreeth also with contrarie kindes, as now is said, wherefore he that will excercise and vse the same, and trie diuers kinds, he may see and make manie woonders.

What ioy and fruit commeth of trees.

The first.

The first is, that you plant diuers and manie kindes: for euerie housholder who hath care to his nourishment, with all diligence causeth oftentimes, such trees to be brought from foraine countries.

The second.

The second is, when the trees bee planted and set orderlie and pleasantlie, they giue no small pleasure

sure to a man, therefore euerie one should cut his trees orderlie, and hee that cannot, should procure other men to doe it, which know how to do it.

The third is of well smelling and
spiced fruit.

CLeaue a tree asunder, or a bzaunch of a fruitfull tree, to the heart or pith, and cut a piece out of it, and put therein powdered spices, or what spice soeuer you will, or what colour you will desire, and tie a barke hard about it, and annoint it with lome and ore dung, and the fruit will get both the sauer and colour according to the spice you haue put in it.

How sower fruits be made
sweet.

Which tree beareth sower fruits, in the same pearce a hole a foote or somewhat lesse aboue the root, and fill that with honic, and stop the hole with a haw-thorne bzaunch, and the fruit will be sweet.

How trees ought to be kept when they
waxe old.

When trees loose their strength and vertue for age, & the bzaunches breake off for the weight of the fruit, or when they waxe barren for lacke of moisture, that they beare not fruit euerie ycare, but scant euerie other or third ycare, you must cut some of his heaue bzaunches, which hee can little nourish,

riſh, which is done to the end that hee might keepe ſome moiſtneſſe to himſelfe for his nourishment, for els the moiſtneſſe would go all into his branches.

Wherby you may marke whether you muſt giue them or take away from them, branches, according to their nourishment, and as the earth where ſhee ſtandeth can abide, that is, you muſt leaue them ſo much as will nourish them, and no more, which if you doe not, the trees will bring ſo little fruit, that your labour will not be recompensed.

Which cutting of trees may be done from the beginning of November till to the end of March, in warme countries. But it is more naturall to be done, from the time that the leaues fall till the time that they beginne to grow greene againe, except where the froſt is very great and ſharpe.

How trees muſt be kept from diuerſe ſickneſſes, and firſt how to keepe them from the Canker.

When the Canker commeth in any tree, hee becommeth barren and drie, for it mou- teth from the ſumps, into the top, and when it taketh a peare or apple tree, the barke will be blacke and barren thereabouts, which muſt be cut off with a knife, to the freſh wood, and then the place muſt be annointed with ore dung, and tic it with barke, ſo that neither wind nor raine may hurt it.

Against woormes which muſt be driven out of the tree.

It happeneth oftentimes, that the ſuperſuites of moiſtneſſe in the trees taketh cut like as ſome- times

13

When the barke of a tree at any time swelleth,
cut it presently open that the poison may runne out,
and if you finde already wormes in it, draw them
out with a little iron hooke.

If you will kill the woormes which grove in the tree, take pepper, laborzell, and incense, and mingle all well together with good wine, & pierce a hole into the tree downward, till to the pith or heart of the tree, and poure this mixture into it, and stop it with a hawthorne, and the woormes will die.

Take ashes or dust and mingle it with sallit oile,
annoint the trees therewith, and the woymes
will die.

Take powdered incence when you grasse, and
bring it betwocen the barke of the stump, which
you will grasse, and no woozmes will eat the fruit.
When a tree in many places becommeth change-
able because of woozmes, or superfluous humours,
Cleau the tree at some end from the top of the
stump

stump to the earth, that all the foule liquors may come out and dye. Also when a tree becommeth sicke because of euill humours or fault of ground, so that he becometh worm-eaten, or bringeth no fruit, take the earth away from the roote, and put other sweeter in the place, and pierce a great hole in the sturpe, and put therein a pinne of oake, and it helpeth.

A remedie against Caterpillers.

All kinde of Caterpillers which eat the greene, and blossomes of the tree, doe hurt them very much, so that thereafter may come no fruit.

Therefore their egges which lie hidden, as it were in a cobwebbe, must diligently be searched, and burned from the boughes, before they bring forth other caterpillers, which do in December, January, and february.

Some were wont to breake them off, and tread them with their fete, but therewith they bee not wholly killed. The fire consumeth all things, and therefore it is best to burne them.

Against the Pismires or Ants, when they will hurt the yong trees.

Cut the leaues off which are eaten or poysoned of the Ants or Pismires, and where there is any thing made uncleane in the top of the tree of those little wormes, that rub in peeces with your hands, that it may not staine the other leaues, and that the yong sprouts may grow bp without any hinderance.

How

How to keepe the Pismires from the
Trees.

First make a iuice of an herbe called *Portabaca*,
and mixe it with vineger, and sprinkle the stump
therewith, or annoint the stumpe with wine dregs.
Some take a little weak pitch, but verie thinn,
that it may not hurt the tree.

Another instruction.

Take a little bundell of cotten, wooll, flaxe, or
towce, and lay it about the stumpe, and tie like-
wise a bundell about the stumpe, and draw it
out a little, and the Pismires can do no hurt: or put
about the stumpe bird-lime.

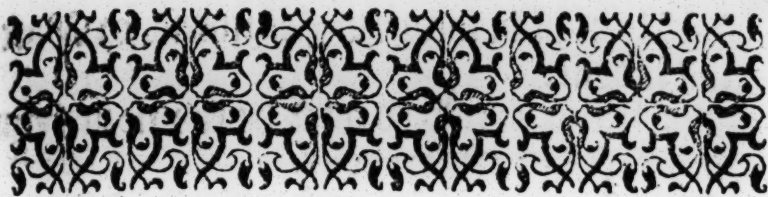
In what time of the harvest the fruit must
be gathered.

The fruits are not altogether at one time gathe-
red, for they are not ripe all at once, as some
Pears which shewe the ripenesse by the colour,
these should be gathered in sommer, and if you let
them stand too long, they will not last long.

Pears which are ripe in harvest, those may be
gathered in October, when the weather is cleare
and drie: in harvest in the increase of the moone,
fruits may be gathered.

FINIS.





A short instruction verie profitable
and necessarie for all those that delight in garde-
ning, to know the times and seasons when it is
good to sow and replant all manner of seeds.



Cabbages must be sown in Februarie,
March, or Aprill, at the waning of
the moone, and replanted also in the de-
crease thereof.

Cabbage Lettuse, in Februarie,
March, or July, in an old moone.

Onions and Leeks must bee sown in Februarie
or March, at the waning of the moone.

Beets must be sown in Februarie, or March,
in a full moone.

Colworthes white and greene in Februarie, or
March, in an old moone, and such a signe ✕, it is
good to replant them.

Parsneps must be sown in Februarie, Aprill, or
June, also in an old moone.

Radish must be sowne in Februarie, March, or
June, in a new moone.

Pompons must be sown in Februarie, March,
or June, also in a new moone.

Lucumbers and Mellons must be sowne in Fe-
bruarie, March, or June, in an old moone.

Spinage must be sown in Februarie, or March,
in an old moone.

Barley must be sowne in Februarie, or March, in a full moone.

Fennell and Anniseed must be sowne in Februarie or March, in a full moone.

White Lycoric must bee sowne in Februarie, March, July, or August, in a full moone.

Cardus Benedictus must bee sowne in Februarie, March, or May, when the moone is old.

Basill must be sowne in March, when the moon is old.

Boufflane must bee sowne in Februarie or March, in a new moone.

Margeram, Violets, and Tine, must bee sowne in Februarie, March, or Aprill, in a new moone.

Flower-gentle, Rosemary, and Lauander, must be sowne in Februarie or Aprill, in a new moone.

Rocket and Garden Cresses, must be sowne in Februarie, in a new moone.

Sauell must bee sowne in Februarie or March, in a new moone.

Saffron must bee sowne in March, when the moone is old.

Coriander and Bozage must be sowne in February or March in a new moone.

Hartborne and Samphier must bee sowne in Februarie, March, or Aprill, when the moone is old.

Gilly-flowers, Harts ease, and Wall-flowers, must be sowne in March or Aprill, when the moone is old.

Cardens and Artochokes must bee sowne in Aprill or March, when the moone is old.

Chickweed must be sowne in Februarie, or March,

March, in the full of the moone.

Burnet must bee sowne in February or March, when the moone is old.

Double Marigolds must bee sowne in February or March, in a new moone.

Florie and Sauorie must bee sowne in March, when the moone is old.

White Poppy must be sowne in February or March, in a new moone.

Palma Christi must be sowne in February, in a new moone.

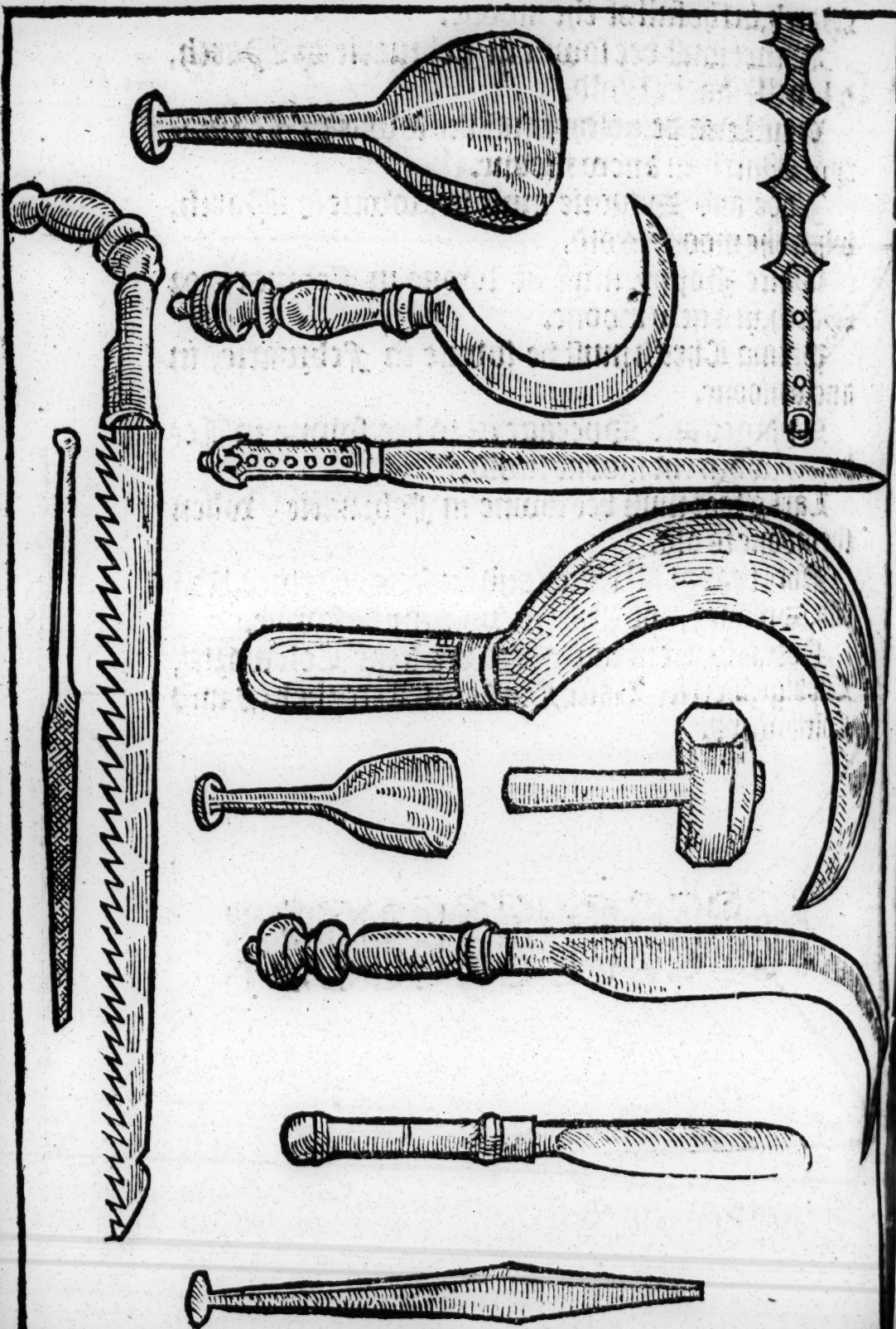
Sparges and Sperage is to bee sowne in February, when the moone is old.

Larks foot must bee sowne in February, when the moone is old.

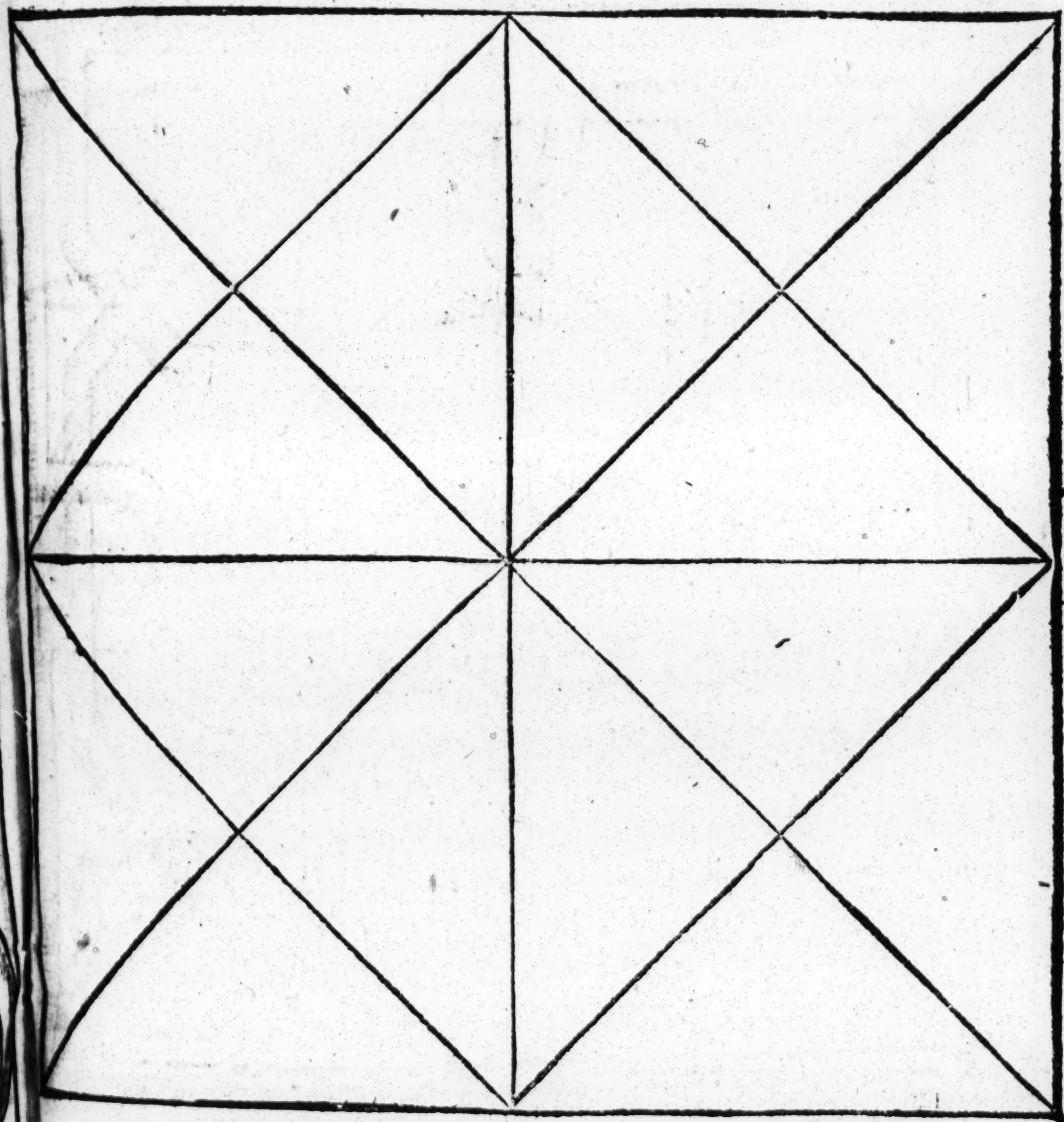
Note that at all times and seasons, Lettuce, Radish, Spinage, and Parseneps, may be sowne.

Note also, from cold are to bee kept Coleworts, Cabbige, Lettice, Basil, Cardons, Artichokes, and Coleflowes.





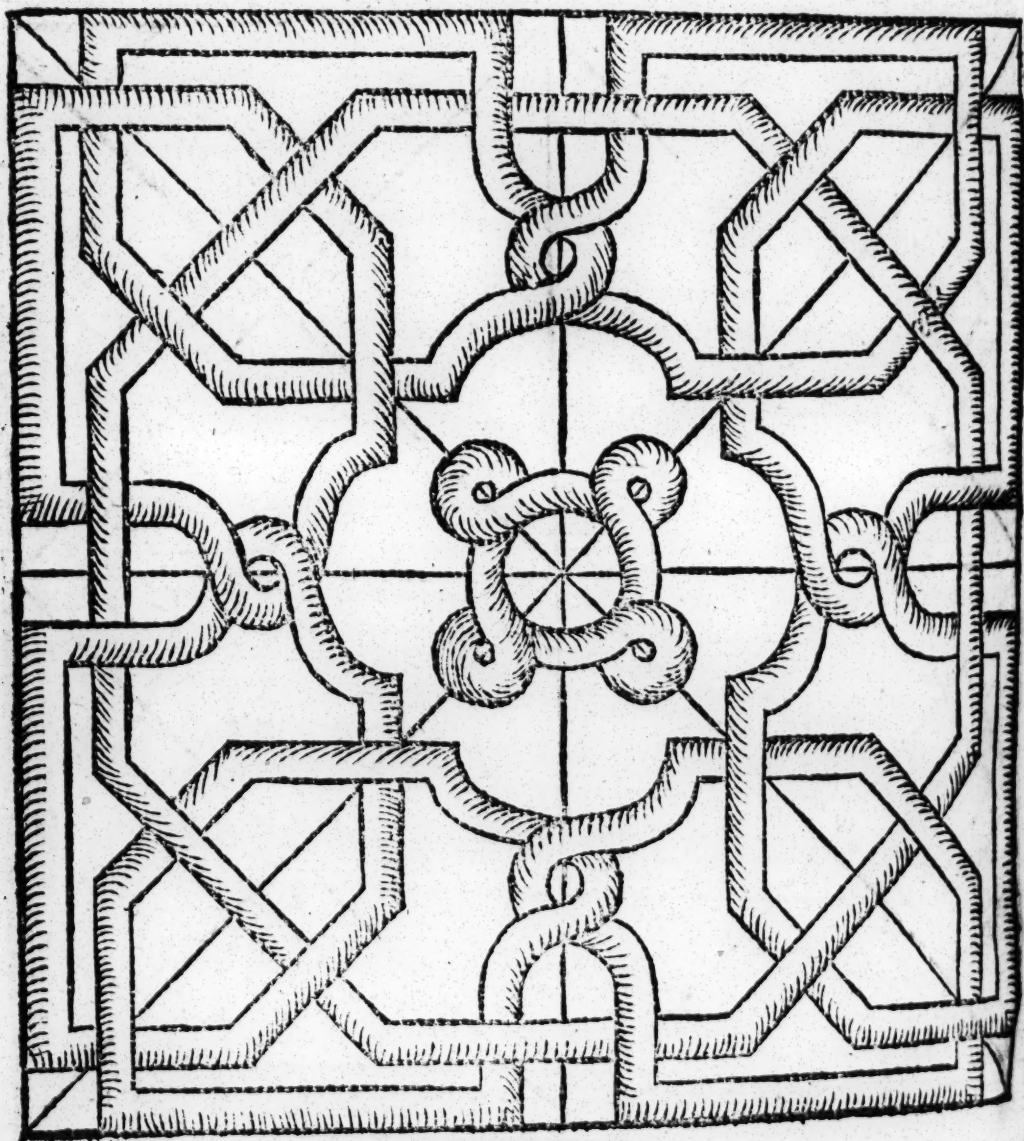
A DIRECTION TO SET OR LAY
your lines or thread to make or draw a simple
knot, without a border.



You must leaue your lines as they be first set, vntill your knot
be altogether finished or done.

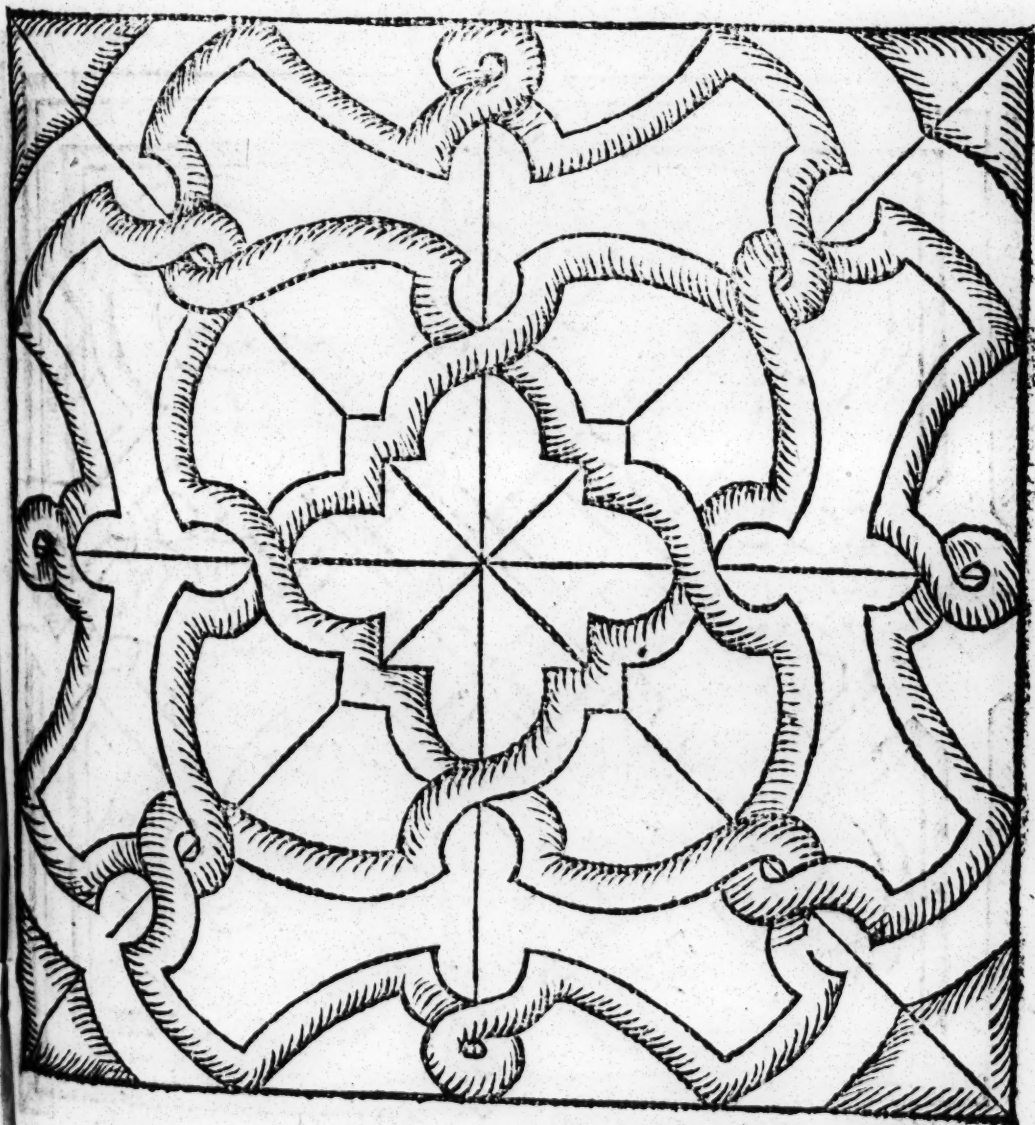
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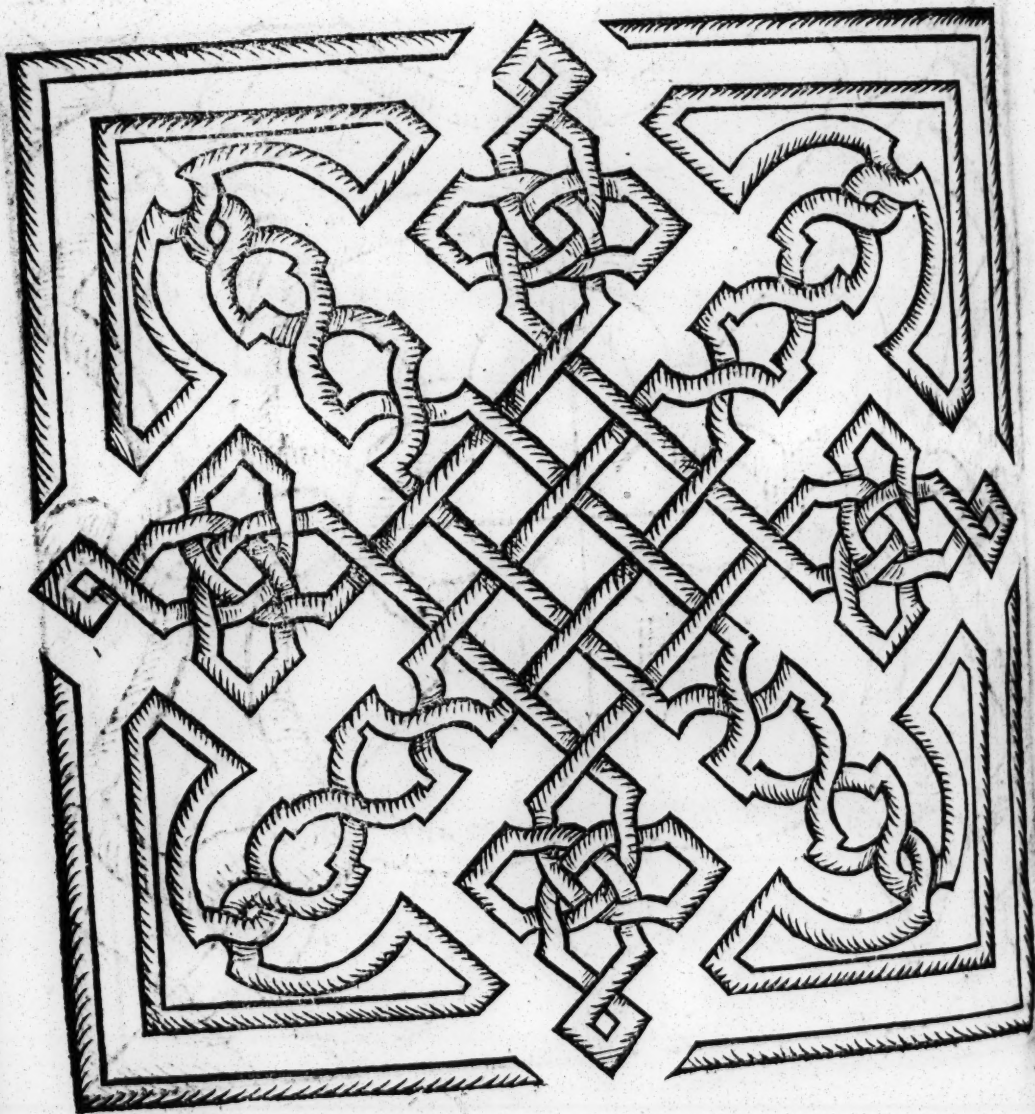
THE MANER OR ORDERING TO SET
the thread or line vpon another manner of knot.



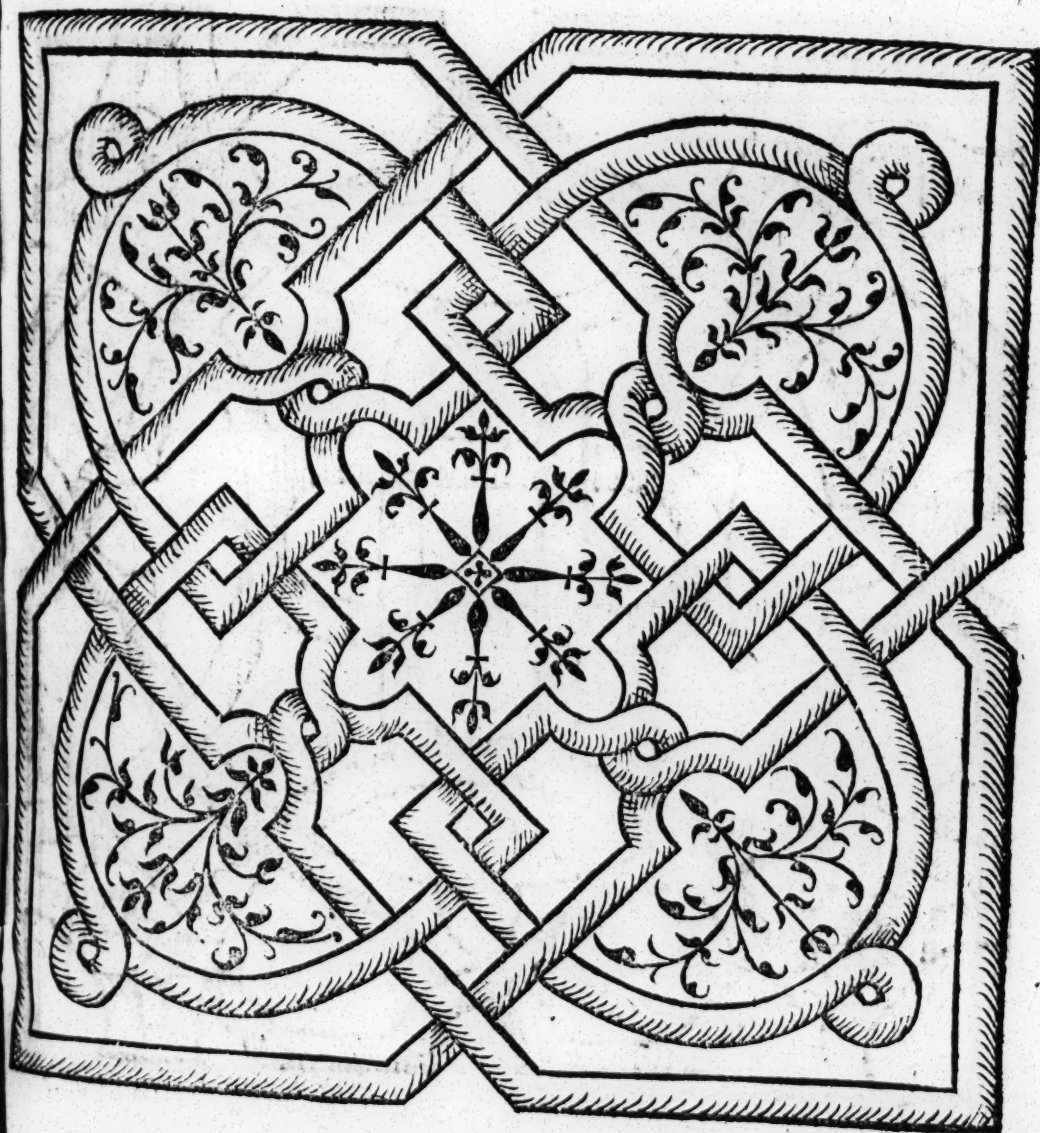
For the manner of setting the thread or line vpon another manner of knot, see the next page.

T A DIRECTION TO FASTEN YOVR
lines to make another manner of knot.

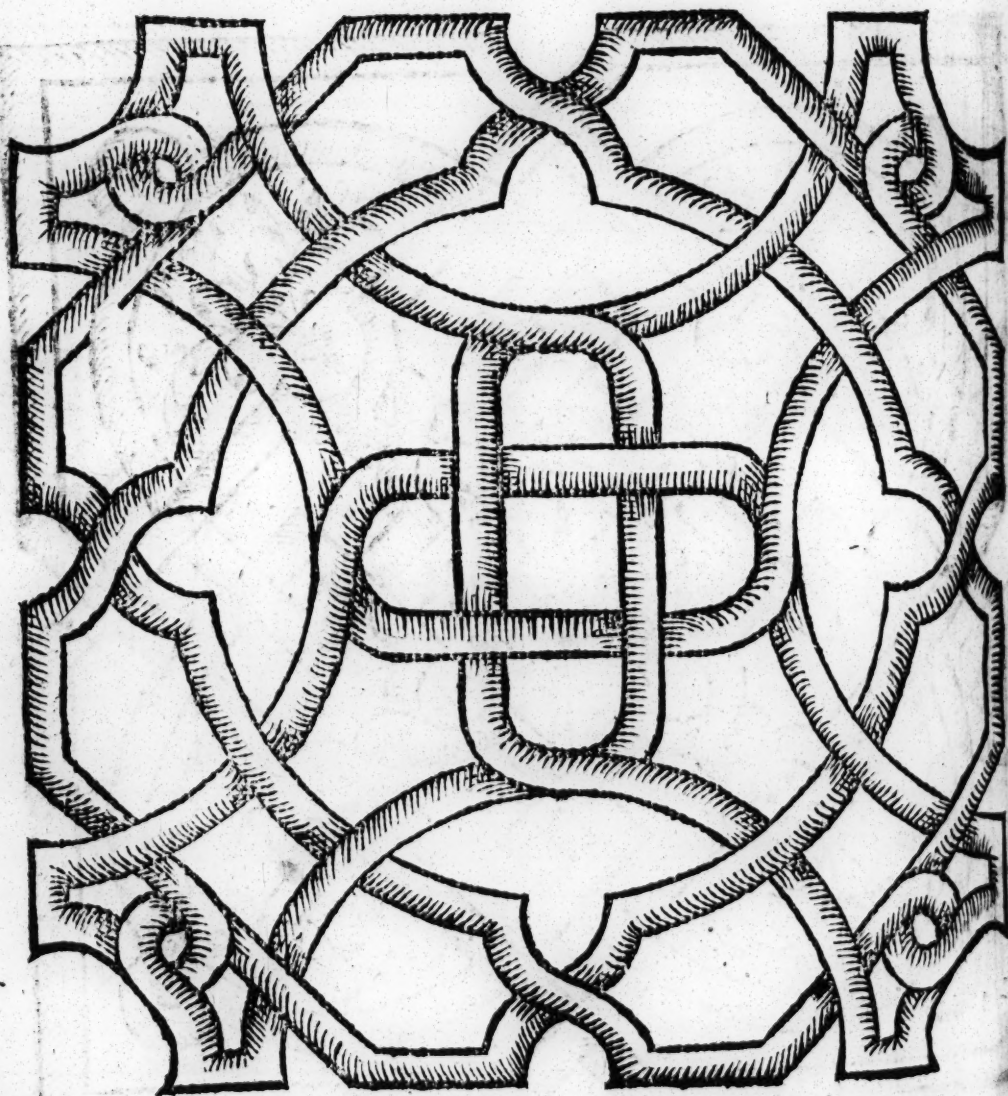


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

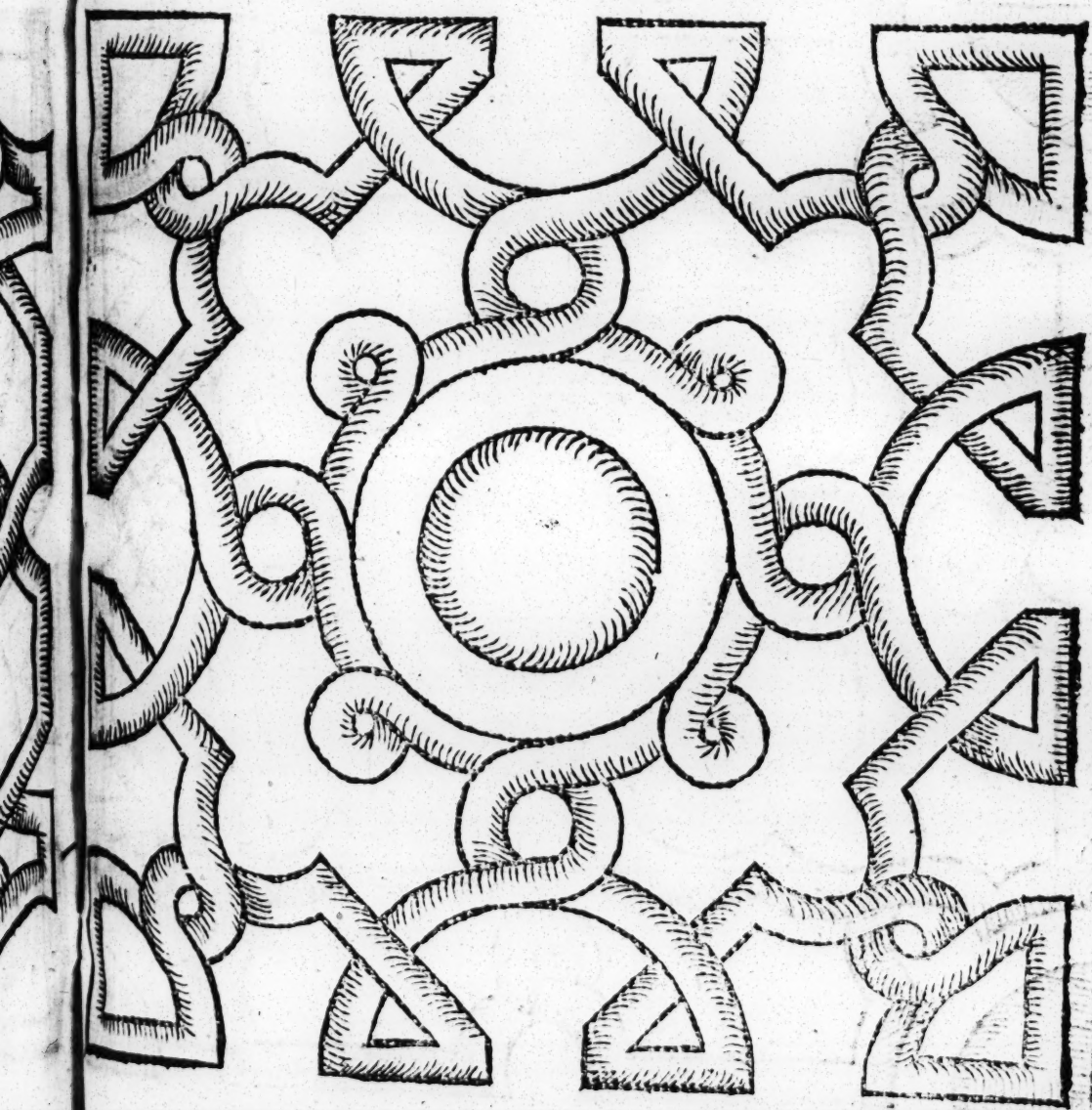
A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.



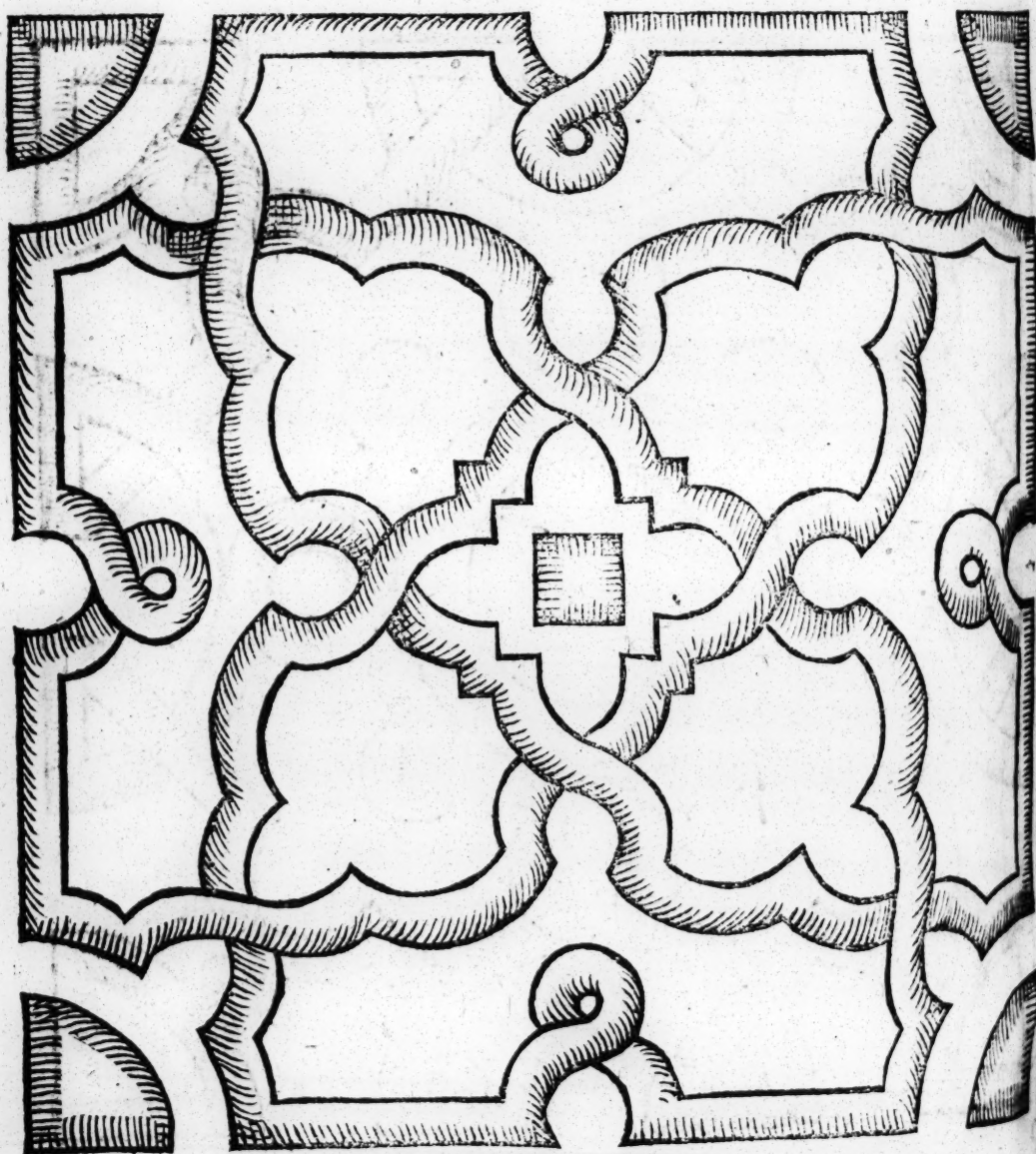
A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.



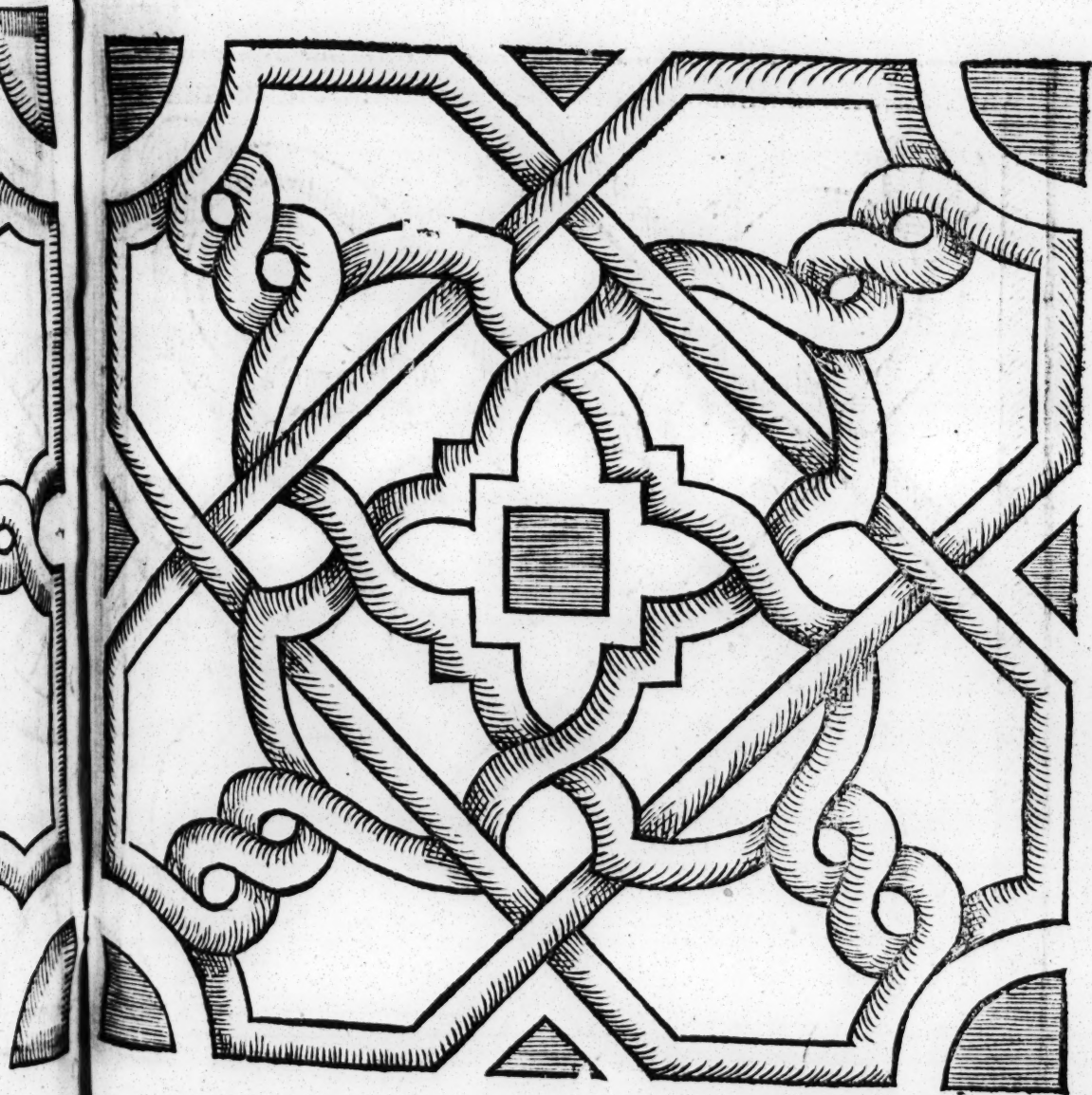
A PLAINE KNOT WITH-
OUT LINES.

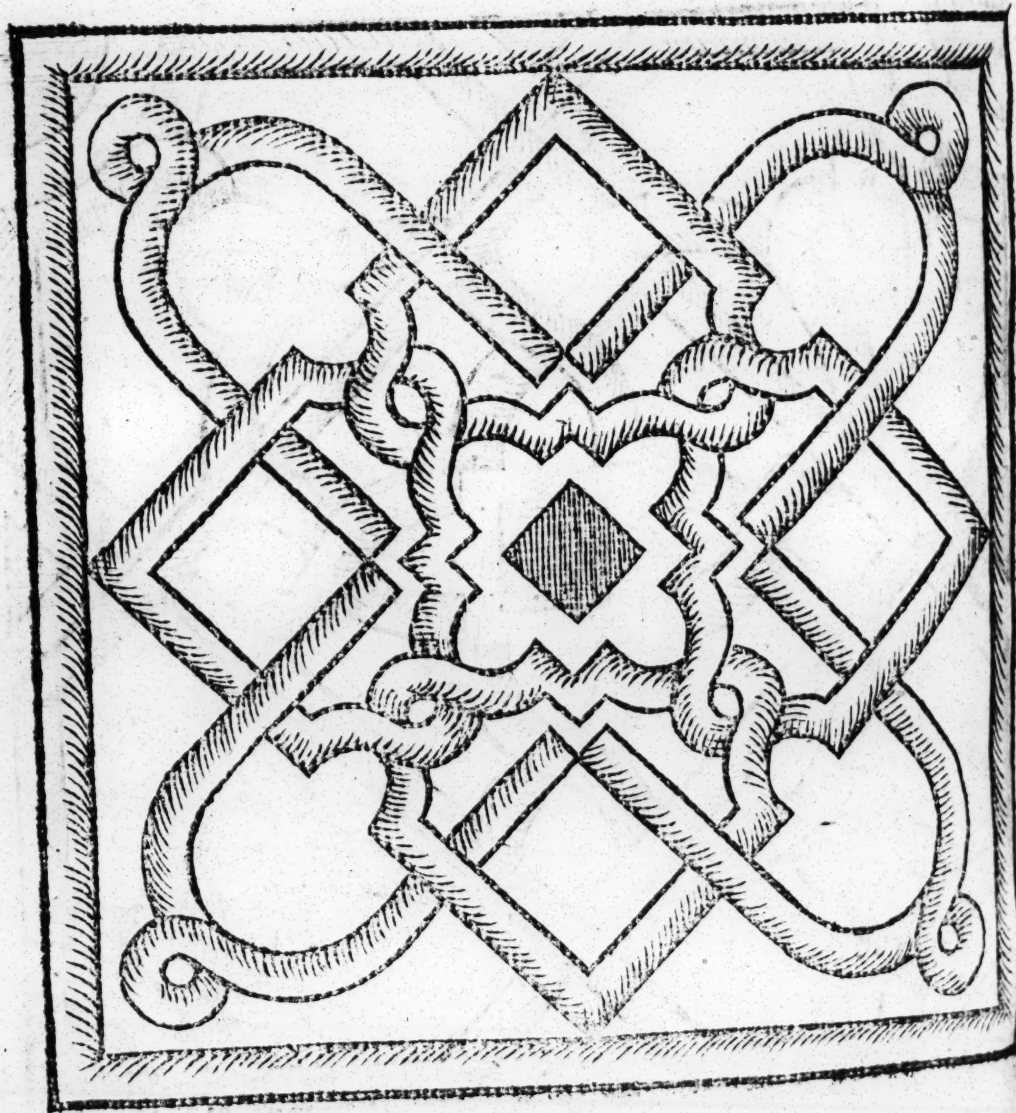


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

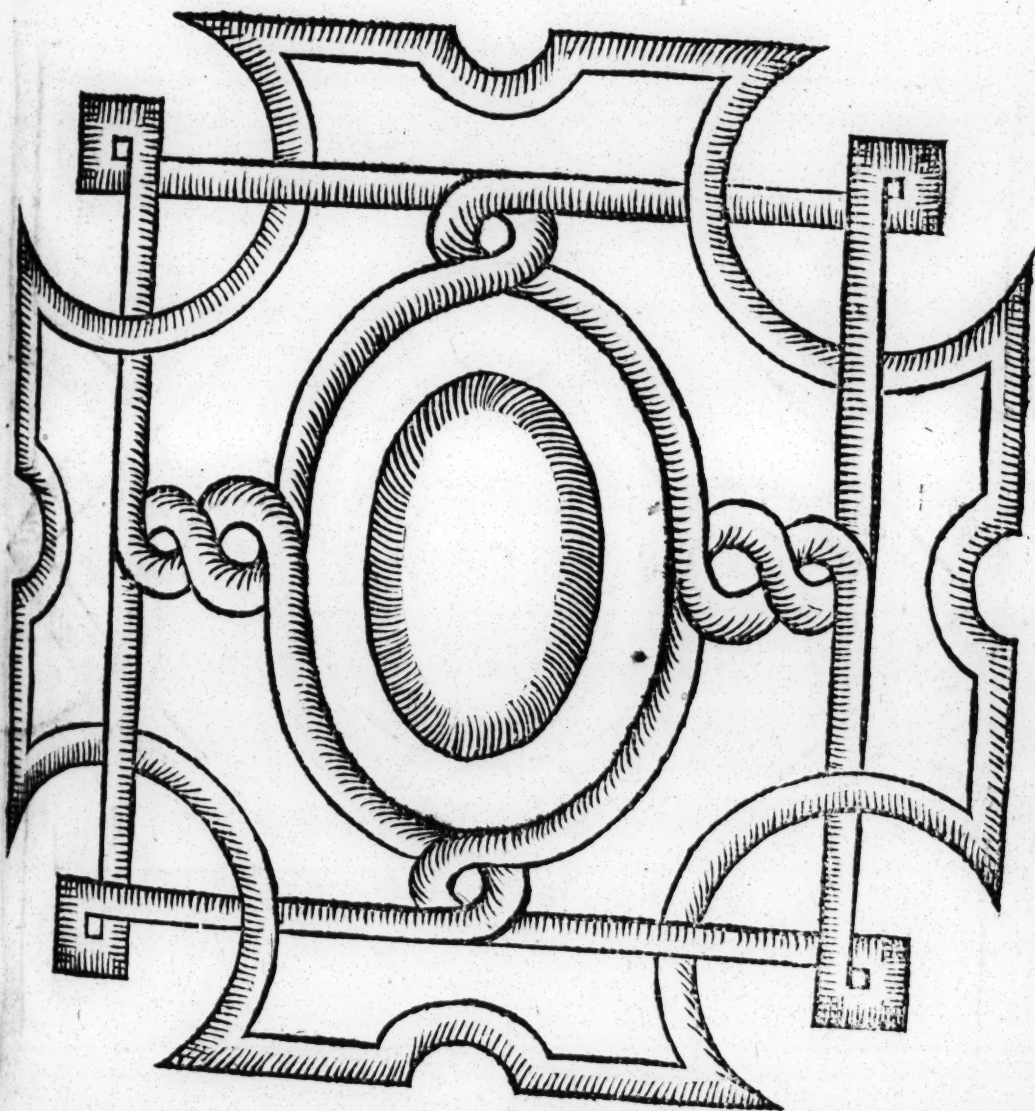


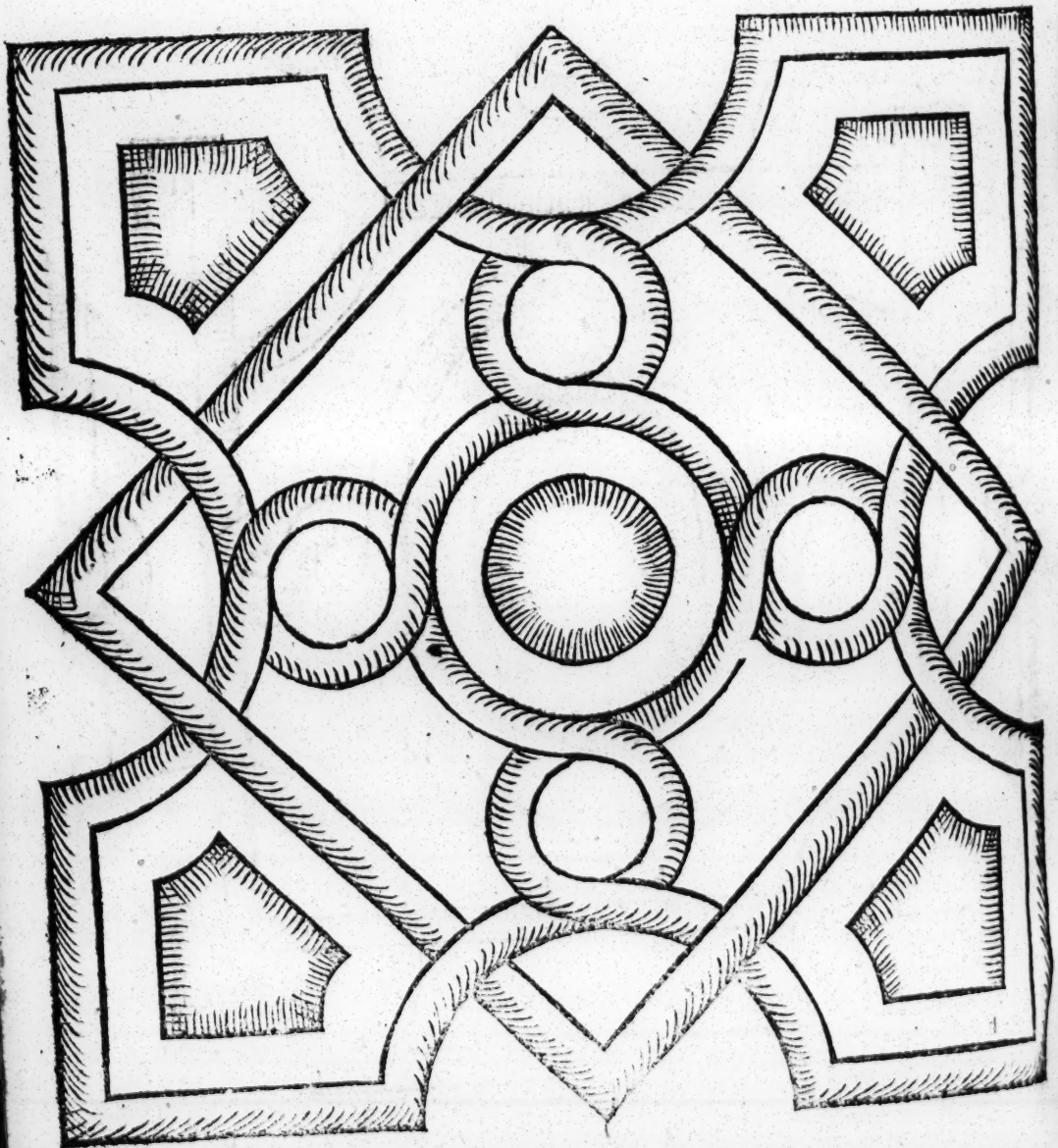
A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.



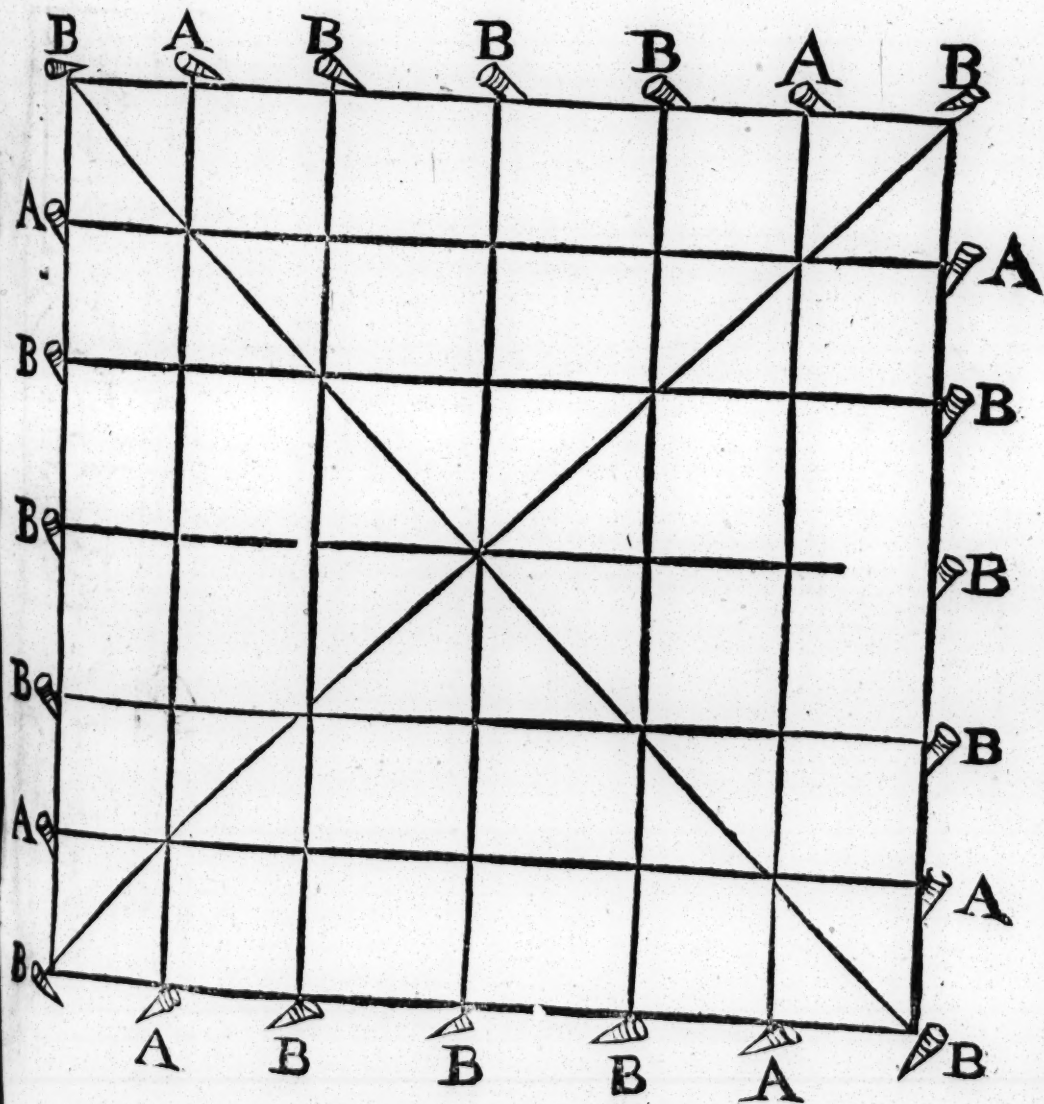
A PLAINE KNOT WITH-
OVT LINES.

A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

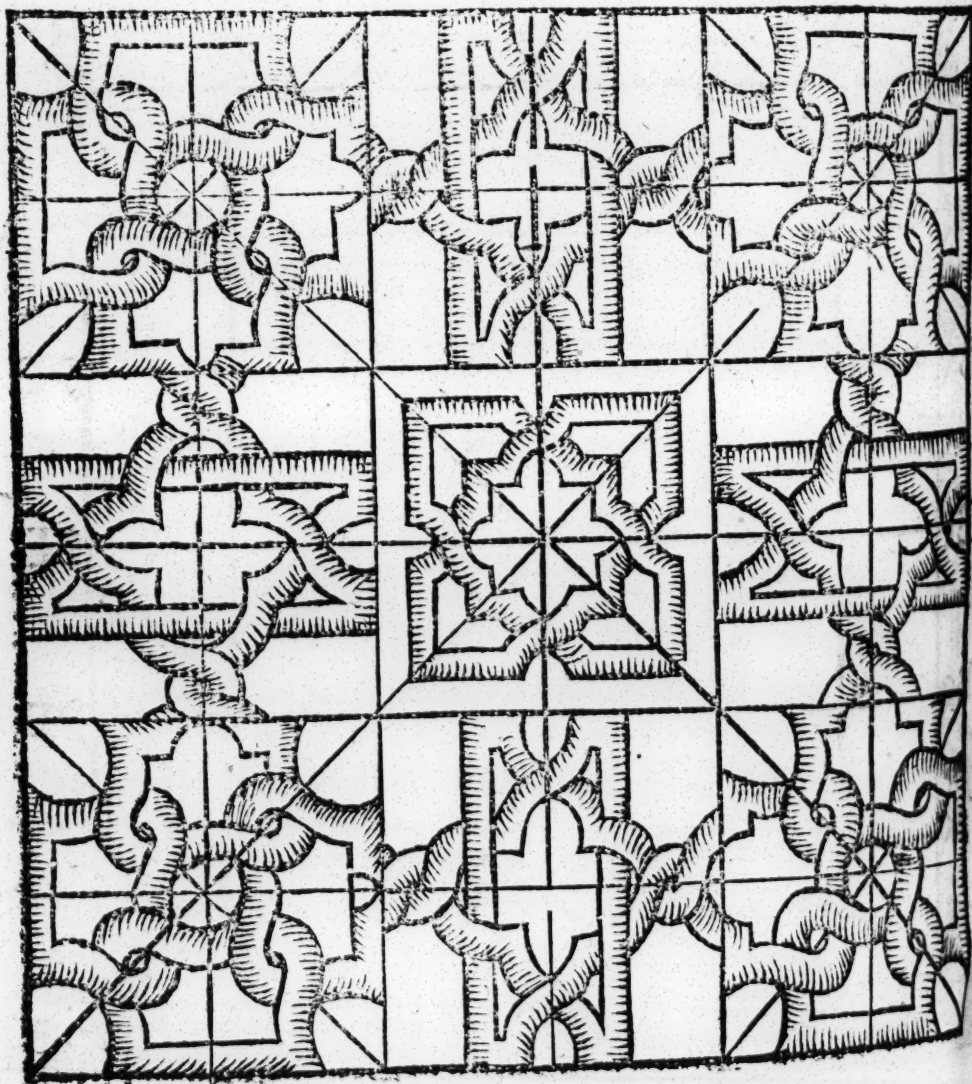


A PLAINE KNOT WITH
OVT LINES.

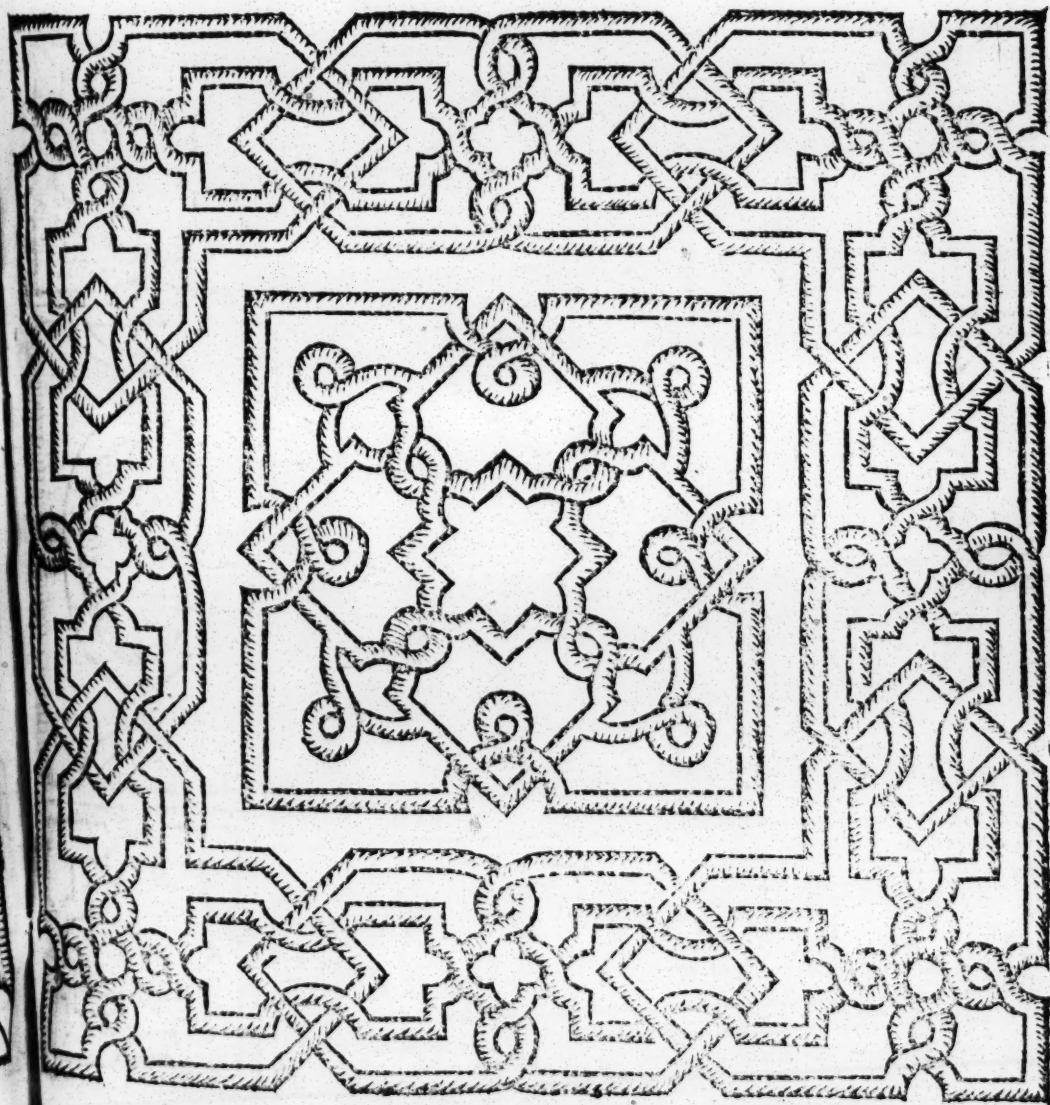
A DIRECTION TO FASTEN YOVR
 cords or lines, to draw a knot with a border, and for to
 make a border of beds parted in the middest.



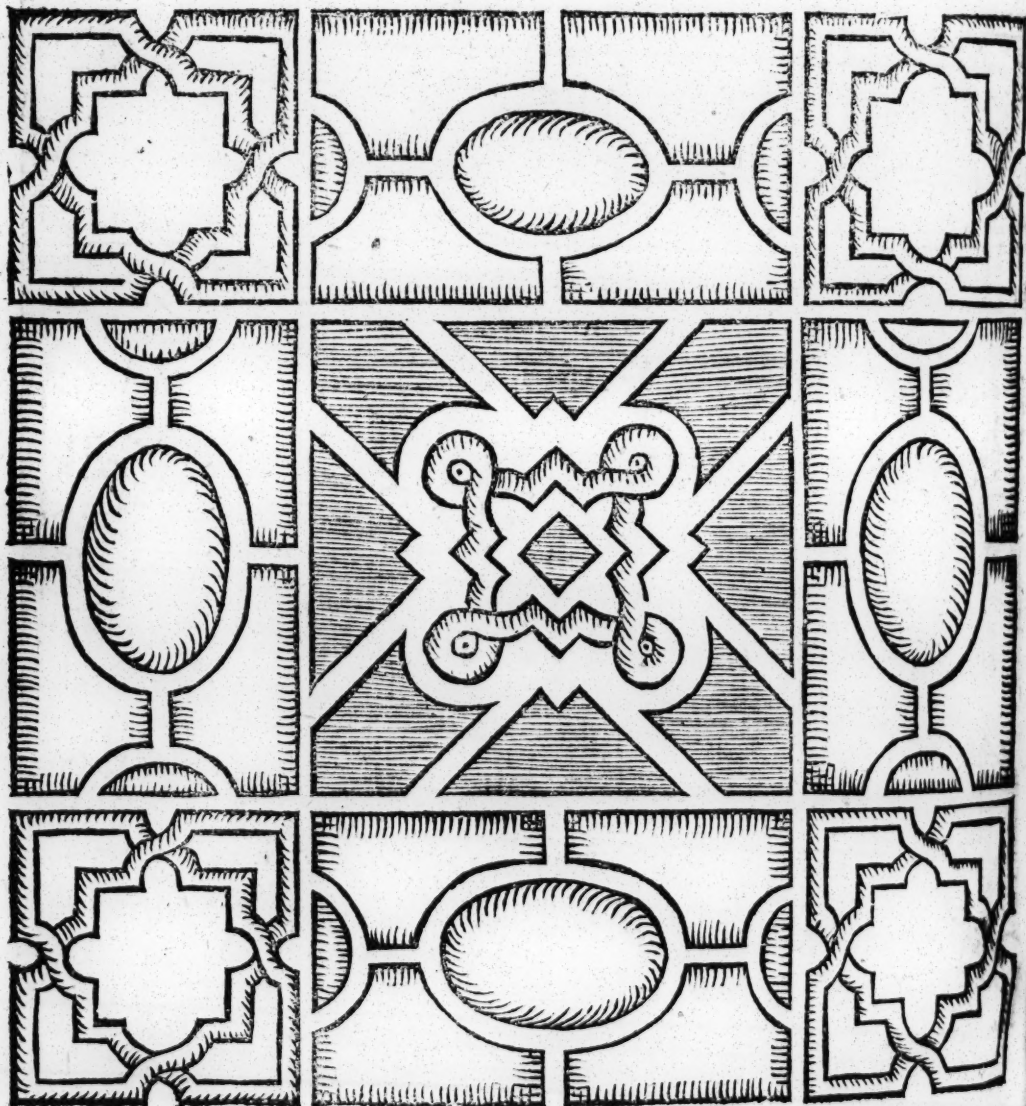
A DIRECTION OF THE CORDS FA-
stened vpon the border, with a knot in the midst.



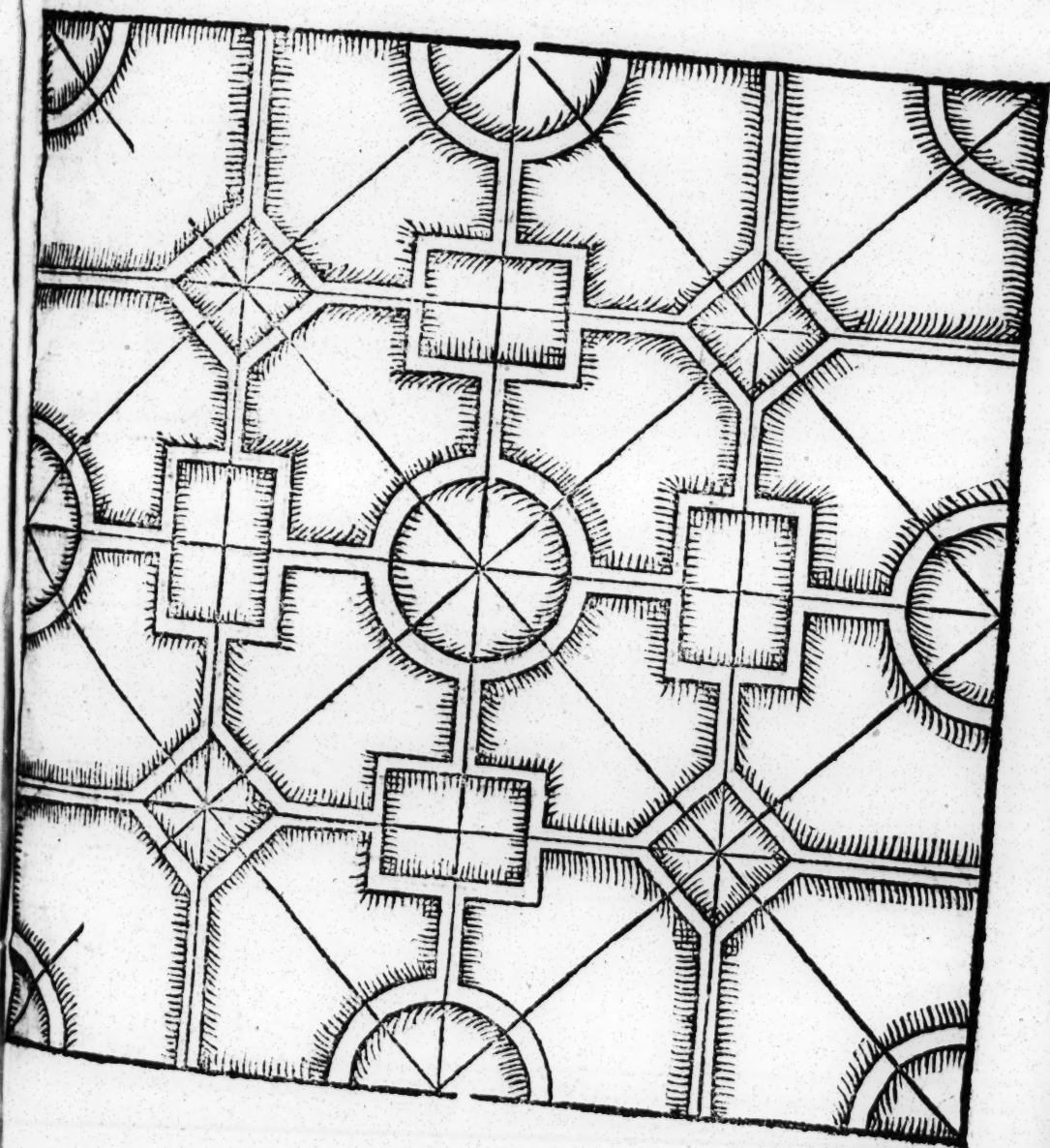
A BORDER WITH A KNOT
in the midst thereof.



A BORDER OR KNOT DEVIDED
or parted, containing five small knots, with the middest.

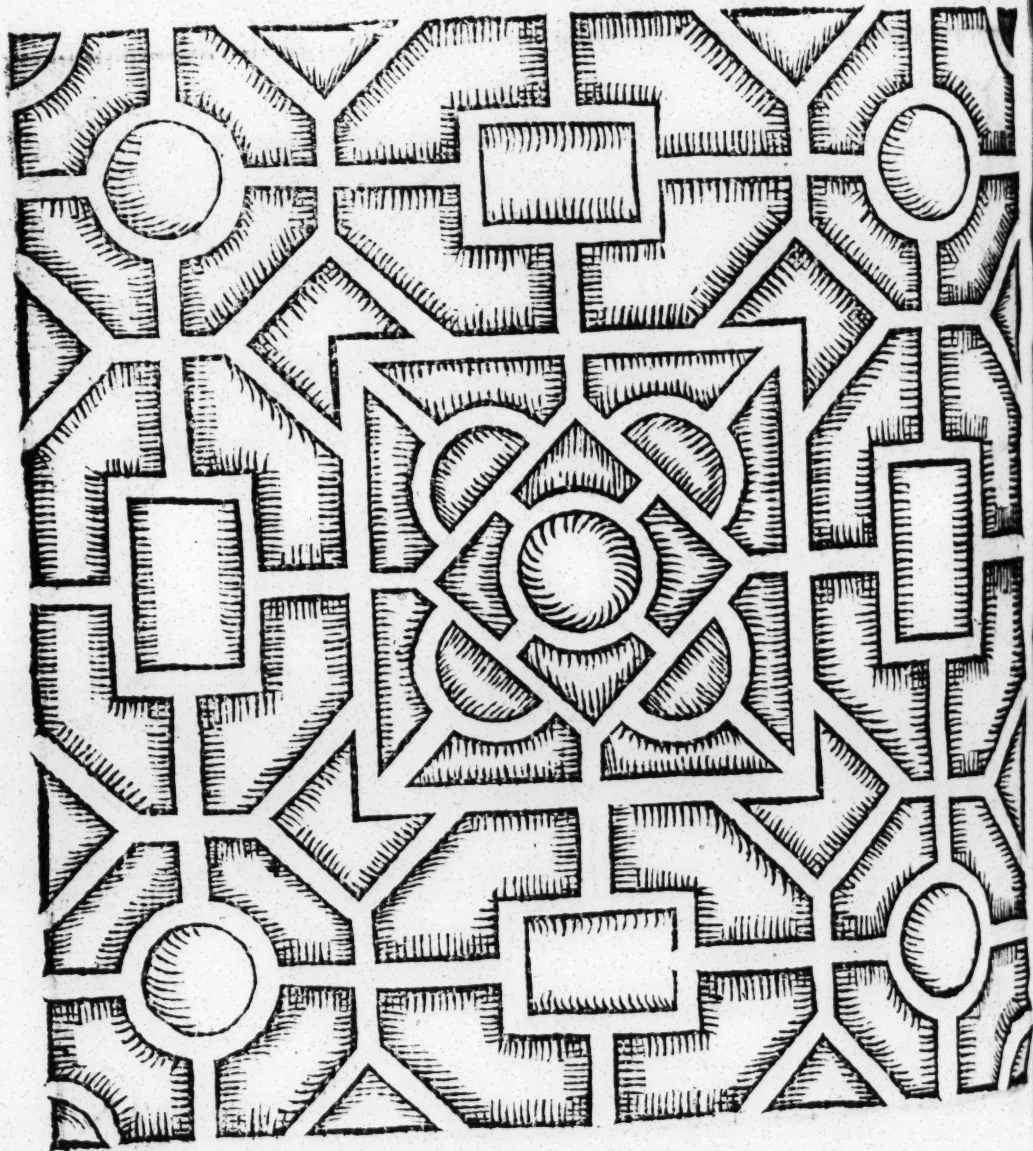


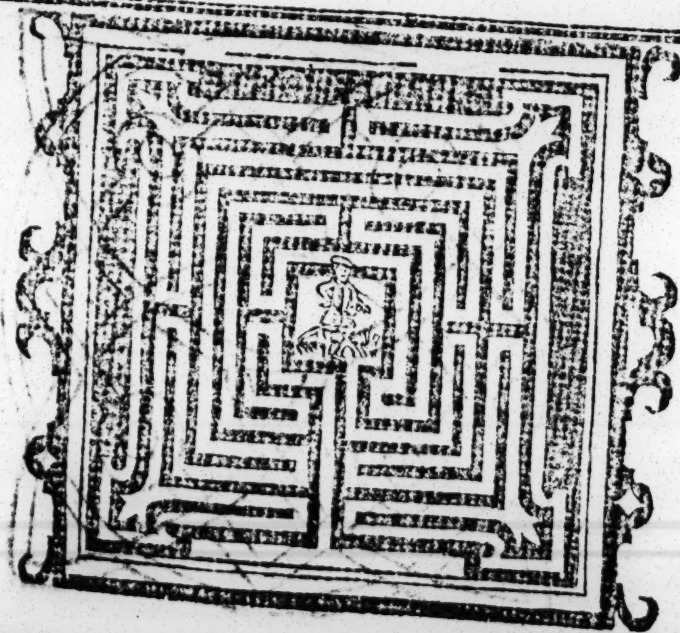
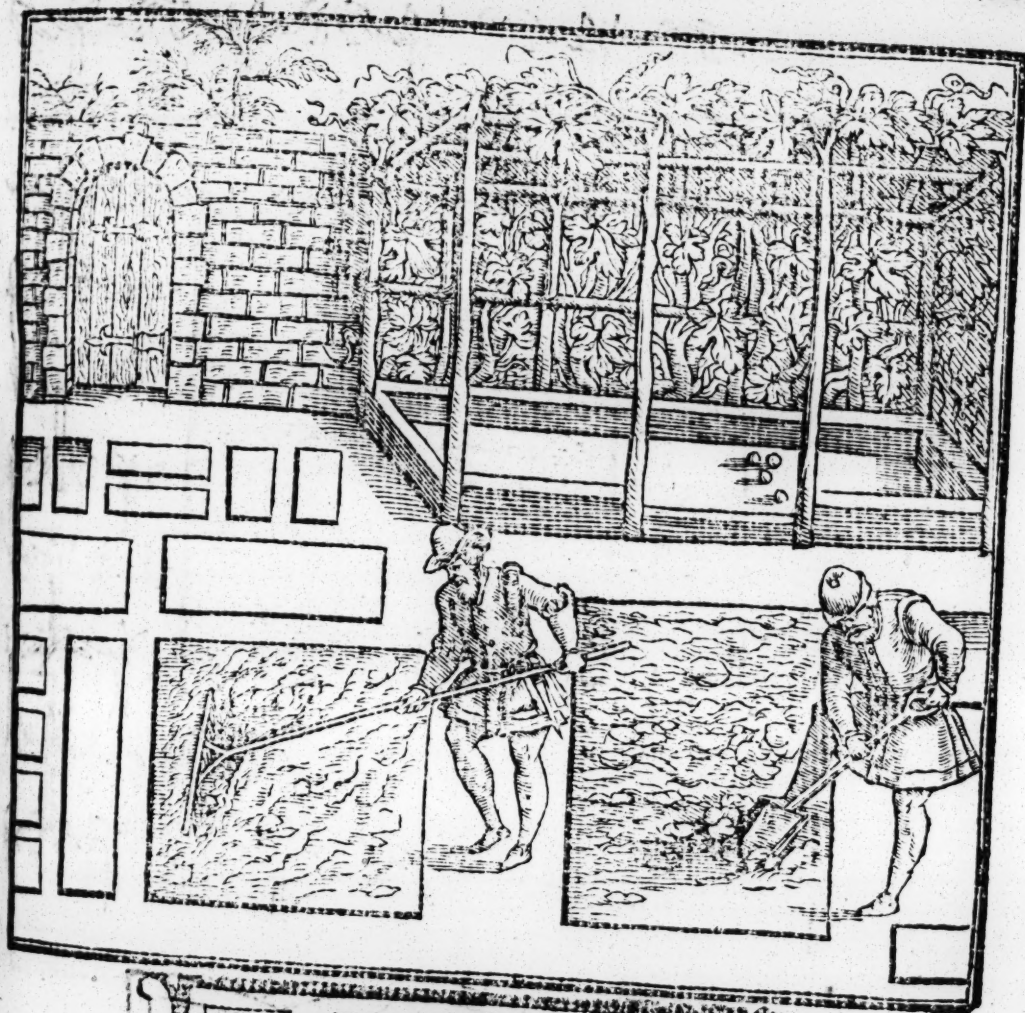
THE FORME OF THE LINES SET VP.
on the knot, whose squares or beds are parted.



G

A BORDER OF BEDS OR SQUARES
parted, and the middest the of.

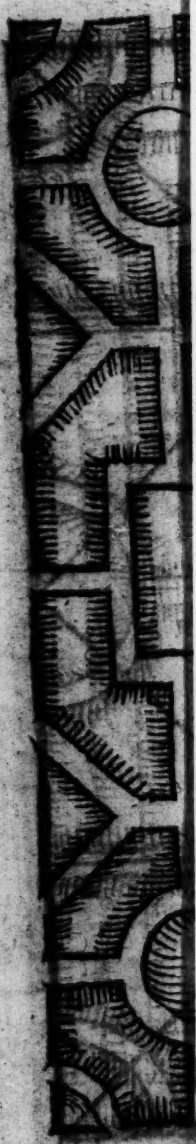




The Garden

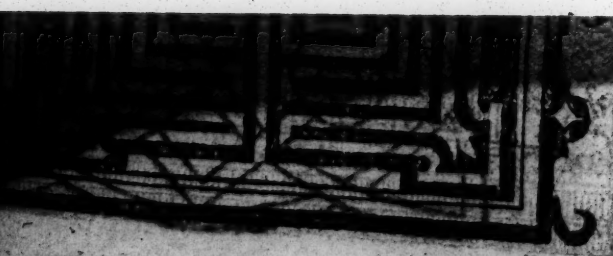
A V E P R D E M P F B E D S O N S Q

by

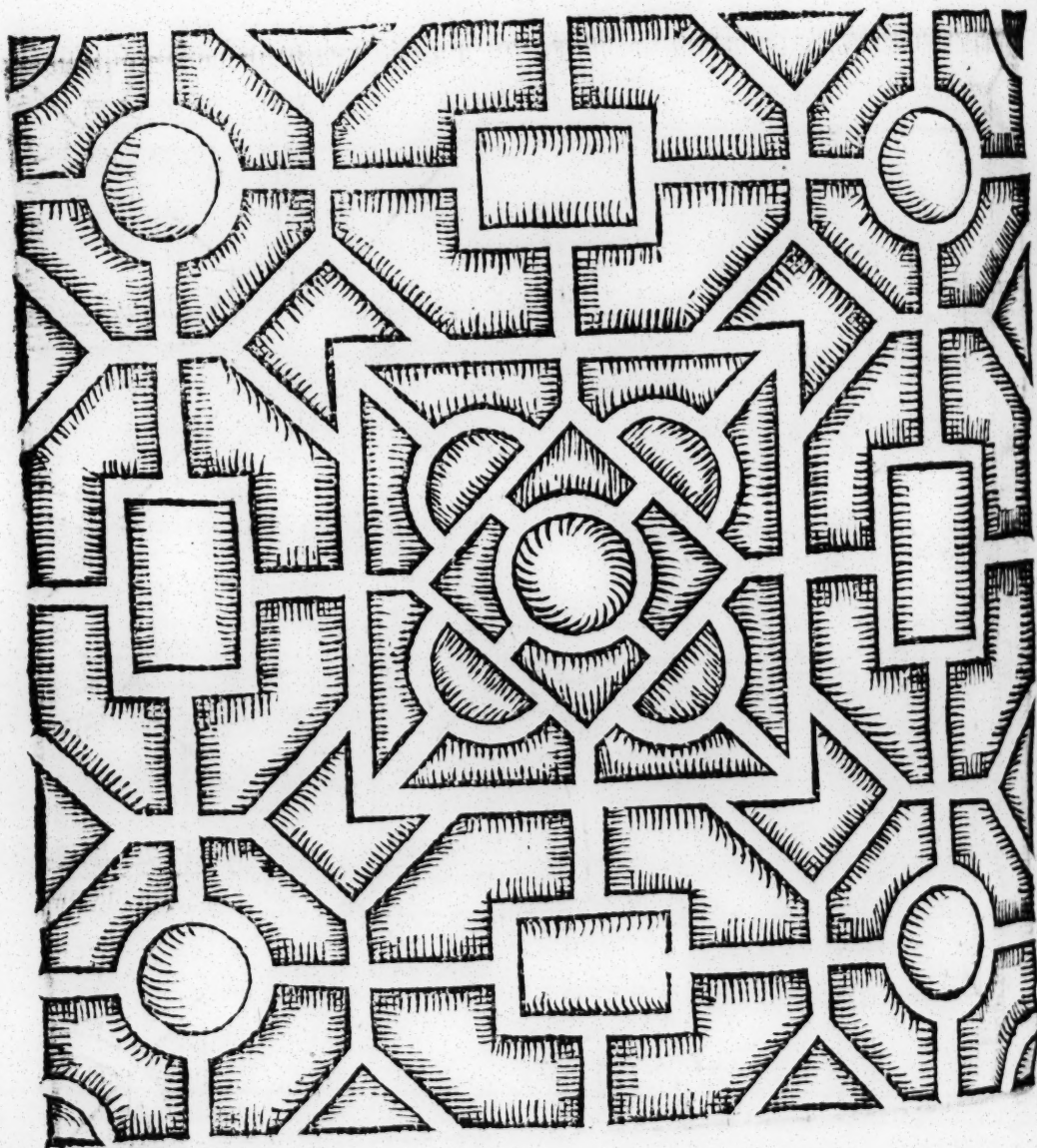


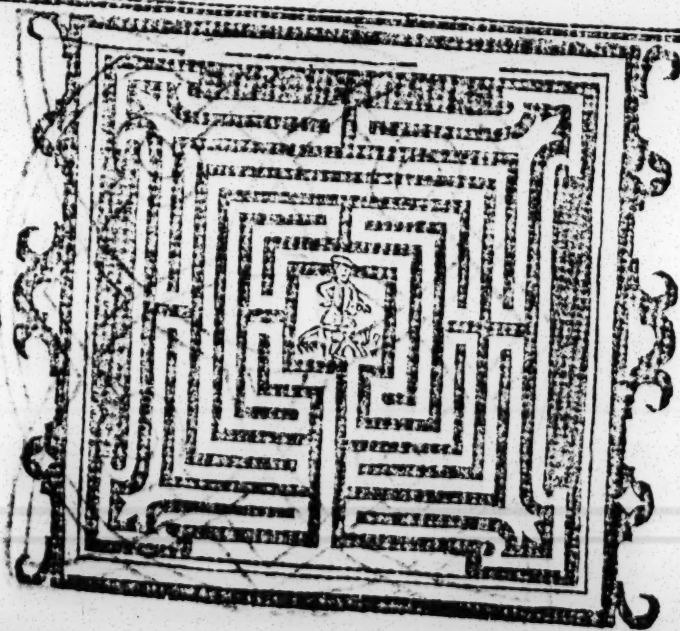
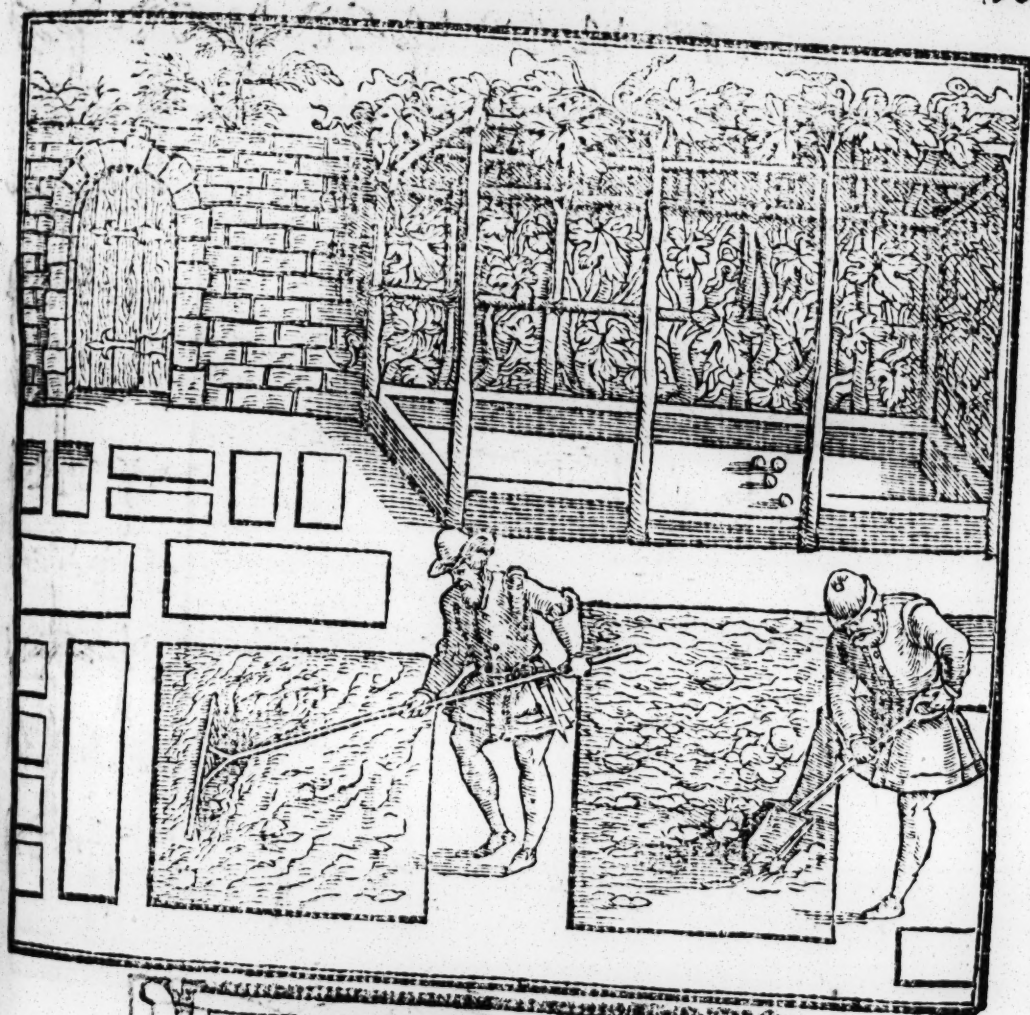
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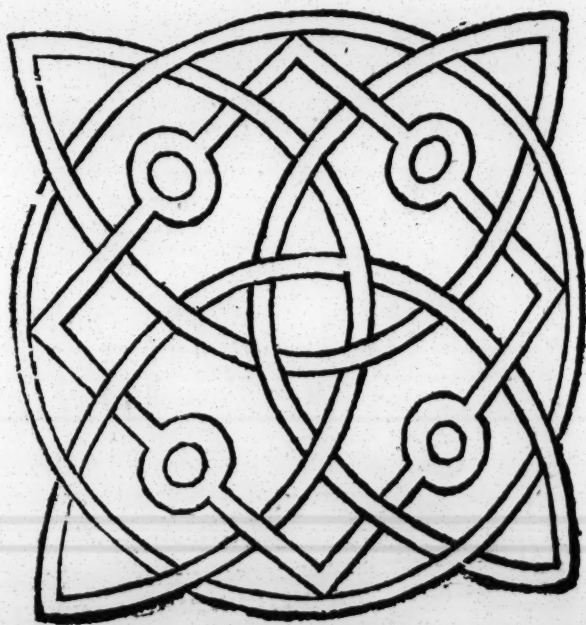
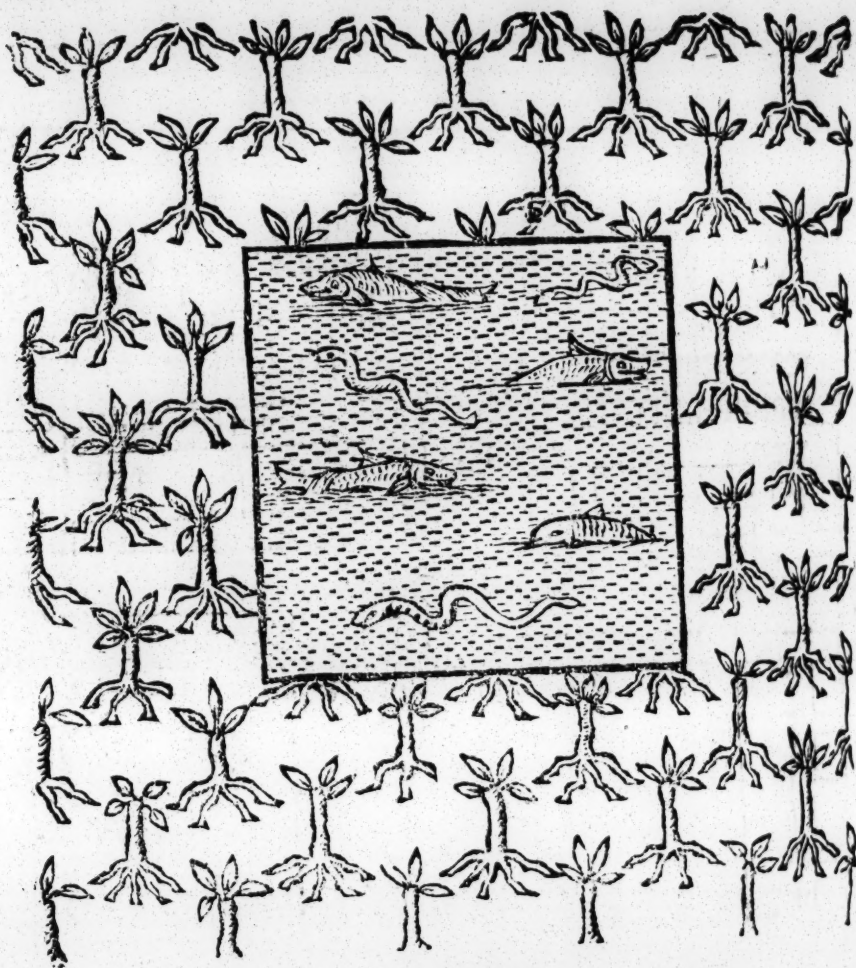
GES
SING



A BORDER OF BEDS OR SQUARES
parted, and the middest the. of.







Worthy remedies and secretes auailing against the
stroying of Snailles, Cankerwormes, the long
bodied mothes, garden-fleas, earth-
worms, and moles.

A Friscanus singular among the Greeke writers of
husbandrie reporteth, that Garden plants and
rootes may well be purged and rid of the harmefull
wormes, if their dennes or deepe holes be smoaked,
the wind aiding, with the dung of the Cow or Ox
burned.

That worthe Plinie in his first booke of histories
writeth, that if the owner or Gardener sprinkleth
the pure mother of the oyle Oliue without any salt
in it, doth also driue the wormes away, and defend
the plants & hearbes from being gnawen of them.
And if they shall cleave to the rootes of the plants,
through malice or breeding of the dung, yet this
weedeth them cleane away. The plants or hearbs
will not after bee gnawen or harmed by garden-
fleas, if with the naturall remedie, as with the
hearbe Rocket, the Gardener shall besow his beds
in many places.

The Coleworts and all pot-herbs are greatly
defended from the gnawing of the garden-fleas, by
Radish growing among them. The cagre or sharpe
vineger doth also preuaile, tempered with the iuice
of Henbane, and sprinkled on the garden fleas. To
these, the water in which the hearbe Nigella Roma-
na shall be steeped for a night, and sprinkled on the
plants, as the Greeke Pamphilus reporteth, doth
like preuaile against the garden fleas.

Paladius Rutilius reporteth, that the noisome vermin or creeping things will not breed of the Pot-hearbs, if the Gardener shall befoze the committing to the earth, drie all the seedes in the skinne of the Tortuise, or sowe the hearbe Mint in many places of the garden, especially among the Coleworts. The bitter Fitch and Rocket (as I afoze vttered) bestowed among the Pot-hearbs, so that the seedes be sown in the first quarter of the Moone, do greatly auaille vs. Also the Canker and Palmer worms, which in many places worke grrat iniurie both to the gardens and vines, may the owner or Gardener driue away with the fig-tree ashes sprinkled on them and the hearbes.

There be some which sprinkle the plants and hearbes with the lie made of the fig-tree ashes, but it destroies the wormes to strew (as experience reporteth) the ashes alone on them.

There bee others which rather will to plant or sow that big Onion, named in Latin Scilla or Squilla here and there in bedes, or hang them in sundry places of the garden.

Others also will to fixe riuer Treuisses with nailes in many places of the Garden, which if they shall yet withstand or contend with all these remedies, then may the Gardener apply to exercise this deuise, in taking the Ore or cowe vrine, and the mother of oile Oliue, which after the well mixing together and heating ouer the fire, the same be stirred about vntill it be hote, and when thzough cold this mixture shall be sprinkled on the pot-hearbs and trees, doth maruellously pzeuaile, as the skillfull Anatolius of experience reporteth,

The

The worthe Palladius Rutilius reporteth, that if the owner or gardener burne great bundles of the Earlike blades (without heads) dried, through all the allies of the garden, and vnto these the dung of Backes added, that the sauour of the smoke (by the helpe of the wind) may be driuen to many places, especially to those where they most abound & swarm, and the gardener shall see so speedie a destruction, as is to be wondered at.

The worthe Plinie of great knowledge reporteth, that these may be driuen from the Botheards, if the bitter Fitch seeds be mixed and sowne together with them, or to the branches of trees, Treuises hanged by by the hornes in many places, doth like preuaile. These also are letted from encreasing, yea they in heaps presently gathered are destroyed, as the Greckes report of obseruation, if the gardener by taking certaine Palmer or Canker-wormes out of the garden next ioyning, shall seeth them in water with Dill, and the same being through cold, shall sprinkle on the hearbes and trees, that the mixture may wet and soke through the nests, euen vnto the yong ones, cleauing together, that they may tast therof, will speedely dispatch them. But in this dooing, the gardener must be very warie, and haue an attentiu eye, that none of the mixture fall on his face nor hands.

Besides these, the owner or gardener may vse this remedie certaine, and easily prepared, if about the bigge armes of trees, or flummes of the hearbs, he kindle and burne the stronger lime and brimstone together. Or if the owner make a smoke with the Bushyones, growing vnder the Nut tree, or burn

the hoofes of Gotes, or the gumme Galbanum, or els make a smoke with the Harts horne, the winde aiding, by blowing towards them.

The husbandmen and gardeners in our time, haue found out this easie practise, being now common euery where, which is on this wise, that when these, after showres of raine are cropen into the warme sun, or into places standing against the sun, early in the morning shake either their fruits and leaues, of the pot hearbes, or the boughes of the trees, for these being yet stiffe, through the cold of the night, are procured of the same, the lighter & sooner to fall, not able after to recouer by again, so that the Palmer woodmies thus lying on the ground, are then in a readinesse to be killed of the Gardener.

If the owner minde to destroy any other creeping things noxious to hearbs and trees, (which Palladius and Rutilius name, both hearb and Lecke wasters) then let him hearken to this inuention and deuise of the Greeke Dyophanes, who willet to purchase the maw of a Wether sheepe newly killed, and the same as yet full of his excremētall filth, which lightly couer with the earth in the same place, where these most haunt in the garden, and after two dayes shall the gardener find there, that the mothes with long bodies, and other creeping things, will be gathered in diuers companies to the plate right ouer it, which the owner shall either remooue and carrie further, or dig and burie verie deep in the same place, that they may not after arise and come forth, which when the gardener shall haue exercised the same, but twise or thriſe, he shall vtterly extinguiſh, and quite destroy all the kindes of

of creeping things that annoy and spoile the garden plants.

The husbandmen in Flanders arme the stocks, and compasse the bigger armes of their trees, with wisps of straw handsomely made and fastened or bound about, by which the Balmer woormes are constrained to creep vp to the tops of the trees, and there staied, so that, (as it were by snares and engines laid) these in the end are driuen away, or thus in their way begun, are speedily or soone after procured to turne backe againe. As vnto the remedies of the Snailcs particularlie belongeth, these may the gardener likewise chase from the kitching hearbs, if he either sprinckle the new mother of the Oyle olive, or soot of the chunney on the hearbs, as if he bestowed the bitter fitch in beds among them, which also auileth against other noysome worms, and creeping things, as I afoze vttered, that if the gardener would possesse a greene and delectable garden let him then sprinckle diligētly all the quarters, beds, and borders of the garden, with the mixture of water and pouder of fenny greeke tempered together, or set vpight in the middle of the garden, the whole bare head without the flesh, of the vncast Asse, as I afoze wrote.

Excellent inuentions and helps against
the garden Moles.

The skillfull Paxanus hath left in writing, that if the gardener shall make hollow a big nut, or bore a hollow hole into some sound piece of wood being narrow, in filling the one or the other with

Rosine, Pitch, Chasse, and brimstone, of each, so much as shall suffice to the filling of the Put, or hollow hole in the wood, which thus prepared in a readinesse, stop euerie where with diligence, all the goings forth, and breathing holes of the Mole, that by those the fuming smoke in no manner may issue out. yct so handle the matter, that one mouth and hole be onely left open, and the same so large, that well the Put or vessell kindled within, may be laid within the mouth of it, wherby it may take the wind of the one side, which may so send in the sa- uour both of the Rosin and brimstone into the hol- low tombe, or resting place of the Mole: by the same practise so workmanly handled, by filling the holes with the smoke, shall the owner or gar- dener either driue quite away all the Moles in the ground or find them in short time dead.

There be some that take the white Peeselwort, or the rinde of Cynocrambes beaten and sared, and with Barlie meale and Eggs finely tempered together, they make both Cakes and Pasties wrought with wine and milke, and those they lay within the Moles denne, or hole.

Albertus of woorthie memorie reporteth, that if the owner or gardener closeth or diligently stoppeth the mouthes of the Moleholes with the Garlike, onion, or leeke, it shall either driue the moles away, or kill them, through the strong saour stinking or breathing into them.

Many there be, that to driue away these harm- full Moles, do bring by yooing Cats in their gar- den ground, and make tame Weasels, to the end that either of these through the hunting after them, may

may so driue away this pestiferous annoyance, beeing taught to watch at their straight passages, and mouthes of the holes comming forth.

Others there be also which diligently fill and stop vp their holes with the red Okare or Ruddell and iuice of the wilde Cucumber, or sow the seeds of Palma Christi, beeing a kinde of Saryrion, in beds, through which they will not after cast vp, nor tarrie thereabout.

But some exercise this easie practise, in taking a liue Mole, and burning the powder of Brimstone about him, beeing in a deepe Earthen pot, through which he is procured to crie, all others in the meane time as they report, are mooued to resort thither.

There are some besides, which lay silke snares at the mouth of their holes.

To the simple Husbandmen may this easie practise of no cost suffice, in setting downe into the earth a stiffe rod or greene branch of the elder tree.

FINIS.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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